

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).
NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER
MONDAY next.—November 4, 1859. T. HANCOCK, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).
Capital £100,000, in 80,000 shares of £2 each; 10s. thereof to be paid on application
for shares, and a further sum of 10s. per share at the expiration of one month
from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES BONNEY, Esq., late Commissioner of Crown Lands for South Australia.
FRANCIS COPE, Esq., Director of the North British Copper Mining
Company of South Australia.
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.,
JOSEPH TURNLEY, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex.
ALFRED WILSON, Esq., Director of the Bank of London.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT NOMINATED TO ACT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
JAMES CHAMBERS, Esq.,
The Hon. JOHN MORPHEE, M.L.C.
JOHN BENTHAM NEALES, M.P.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.—William Finke, Esq. (pro tem.)
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. W. and H. P. Sharp, 150, Leadenhall-street, City.
ADELAIDE—Charles Fohn, Esq.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, City.
ADELAIDE—South Australian Banking Company.
BROKERS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cope and Scott, 7, Lothbury, City.
" Thomas Fenn, Esq., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, City.

REGISTERED OFFICES.—1, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

PROSPECTS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the leases, and working the valuable and extensive mineral properties of the Great Northern Copper Mines, known as Chambers' Mines, situated about 140 miles north of Port Augusta, in the colony of South Australia.

The mines are 11 in number, as shown by the accompanying map, and are comprised in leases from the Colonial Government of 11 sections, 80 acres each—in all 880 acres. The leases are for 14 years, at a rental of 10s. per acre per annum; Nos. 1 and 2 for 14 years from July 23, 1857; and also Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13 for 14 years from June 17, 1859, with right of renewal for other 14 years, upon payment of a fine to be fixed by the Crown.

Mr. Wm. Finke, the discoverer of the Great Northern Mines, has recently examined the various lodes, and assisted by six men, sunk shafts of from 4 to 12 fms. deep upon several of them, in order to test their extent and richness. In these operations 130 tons of ore have been raised, about 60 tons of which were sold at Swansea within the last six months, and the assays on an average show a yield of 27 per cent. of pure copper. The celebrated "malachite nugget," which when first raised to surface weighed upwards of 1 ton, was taken from one of these mines—No. 3.

The wonderful extent and richness of the Great Northern Mines soon became known through the public press. The *South Australian Register* of a recent date speaks of them as follows:—"We call once more the attention of our friends in England, and of capitalists generally, to the importance of this colony as a field for mining enterprise. It is proved by every test, short of actually bringing the ore to the surface, that the northern portions of the colony are rich in reputation in ores of copper. What is wanted is the formation of a few working companies, to lay bare the treasures of the earth, and to diffuse them and their results throughout the community. It is difficult to conceive a finer opening than exists in this department of industry for remunerative returns to judicious investments." The working of these mines is moreover, considered a matter of so much public importance in South Australia, that the Local Government is prepared to afford facilities for their development. The Governor, Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, alluding to them in his speech to the Parliament at its last session, said:—"The recent discovery of extensive and valuable mineral deposits to the north of Port Augusta will, I trust, at no distant date, add new sources of wealth to those already developed within this province;" and it will be seen by the subjoined official letter that orders have been given by the Colonial Government to the emigration agent in this country to arrange for the free passage of such of the company's mining servants as it may be considered advisable to send from England. Steps in favour of the formation of a railway in the direction of the mines have since been taken in the House of Assembly.

The consideration to be paid for the whole of the existing rights and interests in these extensive mineral properties, without any restrictive dues or royalties, will be on the following terms—namely, £25,000 in cash, on assignment of the property, and 5500 paid-up shares, and 16,500 shares on which only £1 per share is to be considered paid, none of these shares being transferable till six months after the date of issue, and an additional £750 paid-up shares, which are not to be issued till ore has been raised and shipped by the company to the value of £17,500.

The nominal capital of the company is £160,000; but the called-up capital will be sufficient to pay the purchase-money, and leave ample funds for the prompt and efficient working of the mines.

All charges for promotion, advertisements, brokers' commission, share certificates and seals of the company, besides all preliminary, legal, and other expenses, up to, and including, the costs and fees of registration of the company, have been defined and agreed for at 2 per cent. upon the nominal capital of the company.

Applications for shares to be made to the bankers or brokers in the annexed form; but no application for less than 10 shares, or a multiple of 10, will be considered. A deposit of 10s. on each share applied for must be previously paid to the bankers of the company. London, November, 1859.

The following is Mr. Finke's report:—

In reference to the partial and hurried manner in which these mines were opened and examined by me it must be borne in mind that the Government only allowed twelve months for that purpose.

MINE No. 1.—In the commencement of July, 1859, I took four of my party to make a trial of this mine. They sunk upon a branch part of the lode to the depth of about 4 fms., from which they obtained 5 or 6 tons of good grey and red oxide ore. The ore shows here on the surface for 20 ft. wide on the back part of the lode. I have no doubt it is a good mine.

MINE No. 2.—We drove upon this lode, and sunk in three places 6, 8, and 13 fathoms, the average width of the lode 12 to 14 ft. In driving we were never without ore, and the results were 100 tons; part, about 60 tons, has been shipped for Swansea, and the remainder is on the ground.

MINE No. 3.—This mine is a mass of large boulders of primitive limestone. A channel of clear ground runs through this north and south, about 20 ft. wide, and in this is found the blocks of malachite, of which one then weighing fully 1 ton was sent to town as a specimen. Several other blocks from the same place are now among the specimens in London. In one part of this channel the rocks of ore form like a regular lode; in another part they are found in blocks for a width of from 10 to 12 ft. This is a pipe-cave quarry, sufficiently indurated to stand without timber. The rocks of ore were obtained from three different places, 60 to 70 fms. apart, and there are many other spots where ore shows on the surface. The elevation above the level of the plain is about 40 ft. A shaft could be sunk at 30 ft. per fm. I am satisfied in my own mind of the great value of this mine. Specimens from this mine assay 56 per cent.

MINE No. 4, 5, and 6.—On each of these ore is showing on the surface in several places, of a similar character to that from No. 3 mine. Specimens from No. 4 mine assay 56 per cent.

MINE No. 7.—This is situated on the verge of the eastern plain, immediately adjoining the main range, with which it runs parallel. I have sunk here in two places 26 ft. and 42 ft.; the first sinking is on the lode, carrying ore all the distance and width of the shaft (4 ft.); in the second we struck the lode at about 20 ft. depth, finding about 18 ft. solid ore. The ore raised, about 10 tons, is lying at surface, and all of as rich quality as the specimens. In driving south from the bottom of the shaft 50 or 60 fms., a back was obtained of 30 to 40 fms.; the lode crosses a creek in which a stone of rich blue carbonate is jutting out, showing that it continues productive for at least 100 fms. The range with which this lode runs parallel rises about 150 ft. perpendicular, composed of quartzite sandstone, and is stained with copper from top to bottom and over its surface, appearing at some distance like a mountain of copper.

MINE No. 11.—The ore occurs here in a flat, and is thickly strewn over the ground. I consider this a valuable mine, but no workings have been made. A quantity of ore can be got at once. Specimens from this mine assay 55½ per cent.

MINE No. 12.—This, on the side of a spur of a range from the foot of which a cross-cut of 15 or 20 fms. can be brought in to strike the lode at 10 or 12 fms. deep. The ore appears in blocks of hard blue carbonate, and is traceable for 200 yards on the surface. Satisfied of the richness and extent of this mine I made no workings, but merely brought away specimens, which assay 55½ per cent.

MINE No. 9 and 13.—At this point Nos. 7, 11, and 12 appear to converge, and the whole to form one main master lode. The ore is at first met with in the flat in rounded pieces; the lode then shows on the side of a hill about 90 ft. high, it runs along here for a considerable distance, nearly half a mile, showing the richest red oxide in many places. These I consider the most valuable of the mines; they are in character exactly similar to the Barra Barra Mine, and will, I believe, be as productive. Red oxide and black-lane predominate. They have been twice examined by Mr. Matthew Bryant, second captain of the Barra Barra Mine, and consequent upon his report a large sum was proposed to be given by that company, but their offer was not entertained. The Barra Barra Company then applied for two leases immediately adjoining, no doubt attaching value to them on account of their position with reference to these mines. Specimens from Nos. 9 and 13 assay 65½ per cent.

I have no hesitation in stating that a large quantity of ore may be raised in a short space of time, at a cost of from 3s. to 4s. per ton.

The country in which the mines are situated is generally well watered, with plenty of feed for cattle, timber sufficient for mining purposes and fuel, and in several localities sufficient for smelting purposes, should it be considered advisable to turn the lower quality of ores into regulus.

The road to Port Augusta is generally over plains, and the cartage can be accomplished at from £4 to £5 per ton, with the road in its present unimproved state. Distance of the mines from Port Augusta is about 140 miles. WILLIAM FINKE.

The following is a copy of the official letter referred to:—

Government Emigration Office for South Australia, 8, Great Queen-street, Westminster, S.W., Sept. 8, 1859.—DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour, dated the 6th inst., requesting that I would give you any details which I may possess with respect to reports, or letters, or official documents relating to certain mineral lands in South Australia, the leases of which have been taken up by Messrs. Chambers, Finke, and others.

I have now much pleasure in complying with your request, and informing you that my attention has been officially called to the circumstance by the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands in South Australia. He states that some of the sets have been examined and extensively tested, and a general conviction exists that nothing but the want of capital prevents an early and very large addition to the export of copper from the colony. The scheme of forming a company in England for the purpose of working the mines has also been brought under his notice, and I have been authorised to give free passages to emigrants from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, in a certain proportion to the amount of capital which may be bona fide intended for investment in working these mineral lands.

I observe, and have been informed, that steps are being taken to form a company with these objects in view, and I shall, therefore, be glad to hear from you whenever the scheme may be sufficiently matured to require any assistance from me in sending out suitable emigrants.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. HANCOCK, Esq., 1, Charlotte-row, City. GEORGE F. DASHWOOD.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid £ to your bankers, the Bank of London, I request that you will allot me shares in the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act.

Name
Address
Date

The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers on payment of the deposit.

Original Correspondence.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE"—STEPHENSON—BRUNEL.

SIR,—It is pleasing to know our country has paid the demands of Robert Stephenson's merit—"Honour to whom honour is due." Our country will also some day pay poor Mr. Brunel. His mighty engineering achievements seem rather too extravagant and ponderous for a British public to digest in a day; therefore unlike Stephenson's, which were so practical, and always being adapted to the day are better understood and appreciated by a practical nation like ours.

Circumstances have invariably something to do with all great men; and one circumstance in particular gave Mr. Stephenson a decided advantage,—that was the locality of his birth, and the choice of that portion of England over which he was destined to urge his Locomotive. England necessarily was divided into two parts for these great men,—the midland and northern part for Stephenson; and the western and southern part for Brunel. Birth and local circumstances gave Stephenson his portion—that being one vast mineral field,—densely populated, and the only highway to the metropolis from Scotland; Brunel's portion being mainly a mere agricultural district. The immense traffic over the mineral districts is, of course, beyond all possible doubt more likely to render railways productive than those who have only the farmer and his produce to move, especially when the cost of the one is equal to the cost of the other. Such was Brunel's fate, or Hobson's choice—"That or none."

The skill and engineering ability placed on either side, or above and below their railways, are works for time, wear and tear, together with the great dissolving influences of our peculiar British atmosphere, to determine. However we may hope or feel, we must appeal to atmospheric influence, wear and tear, and time. And until that verdict be rendered, who dare condemn? In the midst of the contest, Brunel starts off with his Locomotive and Train of ten thousand passengers upon an ocean track, bearing food for his passengers, and fuel for his floating, fiery, flying horse,—for a run to Rugby without a stop? No; but for eighty days, without either taking up or putting down—yes, without a single stop until the distance run be equal to the earth's circumference. In this instance Brunel has the choice of locality—the Atlantic, the Pacific, and every other sea.

Brunel is not interred in Westminster Abbey. No; it is most difficult to bury him; for he will live for ever—in a thousand yet unborn Leviathans.—Nov. 1. S. W.

THE CORNISH ENGINE—THE "STEAM-CASE."

SIR,—The steam-case question has again made its appearance in your Journal, and the only praise I can give it is that it is not anonymous: it is evidently written in a spirit which is not likely to do Mr. Loam much credit. He begins by saying that the steam-case, like every invention of Mr. Watt, was only sanctioned and adopted by him after repeated experiments had tested and proved its value. I have seen some two or three of these cases of Mr. Watt's in use, and am, therefore, prepared to explain the manner in which they were made. They were formed of a considerable number of cast-iron panels, with projecting flanges to receive bolts, in order to make joints between every flange. The expansion and contraction of the iron caused these joints to leak, and it was, therefore, useless to attempt to use any kind of non-conductor, consequently they were allowed to remain uncovered. The greatest use I could ever learn they possessed was to furnish the washerwomen of the neighbourhood with beautiful distilled and soft water—the supply was owing to the rapid condensation of the steam. The next was a case by Mr. Woolf, in two parts, instead of so many panels, and having flanges the whole length; these also, in consequence of the expansion and contraction, would not continue tight long at a time; each sort have, therefore, been discontinued. The next plan is the case in dispute—cast in one part as a cylinder, and with the working cylinder fixed properly into it, allowing sufficient space for steam between the two. The first (Mr. Watt's) was very bad, and was soon entirely abandoned. Mr. Woolf's was better, but not to any great amount. The next, perfect as a case, but imperfect as regards the general economy of the engine. I am rather astonished at Mr. Loam's remark respecting Mr. Watt having rendered the case, or any other part of the steam-engine, perfect, when it is so well known and recorded in various publications that the highest duty ever attained by him was 28,000,000, when he pronounced the steam-engine perfect, and that it was useless to attempt further improvement. Since that time there has been (and as I think Mr. Loam must know) as much work performed with 1 ton of coal as was done in Mr. Watt's time with 3 tons. Mr. Loam admits that the evils arising from the failure of the packing are undoubtedly great, but that failure, he says, arises unquestionably from causes almost entirely independent of steam-cases. Judging from the manner in which Mr. Loam has written, I think he is not at all inclined to believe any portion of what I have stated, but as the matter is really of some importance to our mining interest, may I advise some of our mine agents to institute an enquiry at those mines where the suspension of the steam-case has been found so very beneficial? Wheel Bury, 85 and 70-inch engines, North Crofty a 80-inch, Trevocle a 60-in., Wheel Basset a 36-in., Carn Brea a 32-in., stamping-engine, &c.; and I have also been informed by one of the agents of North Basset (Hocking and Loam, engineers) that they have suspended the steam-case for some considerable time, and with great benefit.

Mr. Loam states that one most destructive cause of this rapid waste of packing is priming. I am not aware that suspending the use of the steam-case is by any means likely to cause any difference in the priming; therefore, if I must, I think, be the same after the case is idle as before, and the destruction of packing, so far as regards the priming, the same. I think the greatest benefit, under all the circumstances, we have obtained is at the Great Wheel Bury: this engine I have never known to prime, nor is it likely, as it has a large reservoir for steam standing across the boilers, to which the steam pipes are connected—it has, therefore, never shown the least indication of priming. The piston of the 80-inch engine at North Crofty has not been seen since last March—five weeks was the longest it would hold good when the case was in use. More than twelve months ago, the agent (Capt. Thomas) asked me if nothing could be done to the piston, as it was then giving them so much trouble and expense. I told him that I believed I had in a great measure cured the defect by turning the steam out of the steam-case; and I must confess that, at the end of seven months from the time of the change, I was surprised to find the piston in a better state than it was frequently found five weeks after being newly packed, when the case was in use. Allow me to remark here, that the most destructive are those cases of engines having a heavy load, and consequently steam of high temperature, and that some engines having steam-cases, and working with a small load, and at say three or four strokes per minute, do not destroy the packing much more rapidly than without the steam-case. The failure of packing is, in my opinion, simply in its being destroyed by the heat of the steam in the case, the same heat destroying the tallow, and thereby causing the cylinder to be much rougher than it is without the steam-case; and I may here add that the kind of steam we now use was not used in Mr. Watt's time, it being then rarely above 10 lbs. on the square inch, whereas now it is frequently 40 lbs., and in some cases above, and of course with a corresponding temperature.

At the Carn Brea Mines stamping-engine, a 32-in. single power, about three years ago we put in a very good metallic piston, but about two months ago had cause to remove it and put in a packed piston, and at the same time suspended the case; it has now been at work two months, and remains good. Whatever Mr. Loam may say respecting the steam-case being a time-honoured and valuable part of the steam-engine, it must, I think, share the fate of many other time-honoured and supposed valuable appendages to this mighty machine, and conform to those improvements which may accidentally or otherwise come under the notice of mechanics or men of science of this or any future age. Mr. Loam states that he has known some of our most intelligent engineers declare, and none are better judges of the fact, that they would as soon lose a boiler as a steam-case. Mr.

Loam also states that it often happens that engineers, if they have, or fancy that they have, a cause of complaint, exaggerate the evils they complain of, and magnify the benefits of any change made in accordance with their wishes, &c. Their benefits were rather magnified when they stated they would as soon lose a boiler as a steam-case. As regards super-heated steam, that has been proved not only in my presence, but also in the presence of many scientific men more than thirty years ago, to be perfectly useless. The steam-case is said to prevent the condensation of steam, and consequently, in some measure, its strength, and also expands the cylinder, thereby causing the less friction to the piston; but it appears to me that if the engine is properly clothed, the condensation can scarcely be an object worthy of notice; and that the condensation of steam in the case and restoring that water to steam again, together with the greater surface exposed, causes the consumption of fuel to be as much with the case as without; and as regards the lessening the friction by the expansion of the cylinder, I believe that if the cylinder were kept only sufficiently warm to dissolve the grease applied, and the piston properly packed when in that state, the friction would be just the same.

I would beg to remark that this suspension of the steam-case was not first proposed by me, having been done in two or three places some time before I did it; the fact is, I was compelled to do it at North Crofty, which was the first, because the mine was so poor they could not afford to have a metallic piston, which would cost 100l.; and the high temperature of the steam in the steam-case causes the packing to be destroyed in the short time I have named. I should not be allowed to put any of these steam-cases I have suspended in use again, and I think the time is not far distant when Mr. Loam and Mr. Anonymous will say with me, that where there is a hemp packing used, and the engine working with anything near a full load, the steam-case must be abandoned; and I have no proof whatever that it is at all useful with any load, or any sort of piston, provided good non-conductors are properly applied. JAMES SIMS.

Redruth, Nov. 1.

THE "BIG BEN" OF WESTMINSTER.

SIR,—We must all regret the failure of the second great bell, and it is to be hoped that some remedy will be taken to obviate another such occurrence. Having for many years been connected with foundries, experience has taught me that the two bells cast have been made unequally in thickness—that expansion and contraction have not been allowed to go on regular; and without there are alterations made in the thickness of the bell that is to be cast, there is no doubt the same result will follow.

Bedford Iron-Works, Tipton, Nov. 4. THOMAS NICHOLLS.

SCIENCE AND WAR.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Engineer," asks the question—Whether Chemistry, Metallurgy, or Electricity, cannot be brought to aid in War? and very properly remarks, that improvements in the art of war have not kept pace with the general march of science, or with any other branch of commercial industry. "Engineer" says that machinery is now doing the work that the population of the whole world could not perform by the sweat of the brow, and very naturally thinks that Science ought to lighten the labours of those who defend our territory.

In the course of many years devoted to metallurgical operations and the electric decomposition of various earths, gases, and metals, I have been engaged in experimenting on the strength and power of the electric fluid; and can assure your correspondent that so terrible are the explosive powers of metals, when under certain electric conditions, that electricity may now be used as the greatest agent yet known for destructive and offensive warfare. My engine will command a range of several miles, and on the return to the earth of the missile thrown, the point of contact will be subject to vibration, and for many yards around all life would be completely annihilated. A few of my engines would in a short time destroy the largest army ever yet assembled. JOHN CALVERT.

COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—It is a considerable time since I addressed you upon the subject of copper smelting, but I send a few remarks in consequence of several letters that have recently appeared in your valuable Journal upon the question of the Standard. That this subject is difficult to be understood by any person unacquainted with the mysteries of copper smelting is not at all surprising, as it is, in fact, I will not exactly say a myth, but a sort of imaginary nonentity, only emanating from the body of copper smelters to mystify the purchasers of copper ores, and throw dust in the eyes of the copper miners and the sellers of copper ores, who are unfortunately obliged to submit to the present unjust method of realising a value for them, and they being altogether at the mercy of the buyers to purchase at any price they may please to put upon them. It is a well-known fact that upon every ton of fine copper now being made there is a clear profit of nearly 40l. per ton realised by the smelter, so that it is not at all surprising that such princely incomes are made by them—but, unfortunately, entirely at the expense of the unfortunate miner. In your Journal of last week, the difference is given as between the prices of copper ores purchased and the price of fine copper sold, as showing a profit of somewhere about 20l. per ton upon each ton of fine copper made; but this is only half the real profits realised, as taking the difference in quantity of fine copper produced in the furnace and that given by the assay, together with the purchases of ores being always at the rate of 21 cwts. to the ton, as also the usual allowance for draft, it is invariably found that, taking an average for a series of years, the surplus will amount to, at least, 20 per cent., and that, taking the price of copper at 100l. per ton, will give an additional clear profit of 20l. upon every ton of fine copper made by the smelter. There are very few persons who are not actually copper smelters who are aware of the additional source of profits. So long as the copper miner will submit to this the smelter cannot be blamed for continuing the same; but if the miner were paid a fair price for his ores there would still be an abundant profit for the copper smelter, and many progressive mines now continually obliged to make calls, would be at least meeting their expenses; and numerous others merely doing so would be paying good dividends. But the miners have now an opportunity of doing so, and if they neglect it they may never have another. I am informed that a few highly respectable parties have just completed arrangements for taking the ores from any mines who choose to avail themselves of this opportunity, at prices considerably above those to be obtained at the ticketings, and consequently saving as well all the charges attending such sales; or to such mines as prefer it, the ores would be taken to be smelted on commission, at so much per ton for smelting charges, and the fine copper returned. It is an obvious fact that if this plan be carried out the smelters' monopoly will soon be at an end, and the miner will receive such a fair price for his ores as he justly merits, after the great outlay and risk which are always attendant upon mining under the most favourable circumstances. ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

Swansea, Nov. 2.

BORNEO, AND THE STRAITS.

SIR,—Since I last wrote from this quarter of the globe, which was on July 28 last, I have been able to get a little more information about the mines and minerals which are or have been attempted to be wrought. The Sarawak antimony ore is wrought by a Limited Liability company. The ore has been principally found in boulders and large detached masses. There are some slight appearances of horizontal deposits, but which have not been defined, as little attention was paid to it until after the Chinese rebellion in Sarawak, previous to which the antimony ore was wrought by the Chinese gold diggers, and brought down and sold to the company. Such is the insecurity of the country at present. The working of the ore becomes a difficult matter, and the mines may at any hour be shut up.

The Sarawak coal mines are at work on a coal seam found cropping out on the side of a mountain 4 ft. 6 in., but this includes a thin layer of a brown smutty clay band 8 in., this being at the rise crop. The alluvials are open to the dip, and nearly where the coal seam strikes into the swampy ground at the base of the hill. The coal seam where the mines are opened is considerably thinner, and as the adit proceeds into the mountain, and the overlying strata from 50 to 60 fms., the coal is divided and split up in a curious, troubled manner, and which indicates faulty ground. The company, I understand, sent a practical man from the Staffordshire coal field to bore to the dip of the present mines, in order to prove whether the coal would improve when clear of the mountain, and under the flat part of the country (a very proper plan); but alas! the boring, from some reason or other, was stopped; on account of the surface sand, I think. In the immediate locality we have several other thinner coal seams overlying the

coal in work. I may here remark that the quality of the coal is good as a steam coal, as reported by Her Majesty's and the Dutch men-of-war. In the river adjoining, I understand, there has been, some time ago, a seam of coal, 4 ft. 8 in. in thickness, in quality second probably to none, and also crops out in a mountain of great extent, and is found on the opposite side of Borneo, in the Dutch possessions; but such is the state of the country that nothing can be done. What a pity the British Government does not form a settlement in this country, which possesses so many treasures; it is a magnificent island, which all can testify who have been in the interior.

The second company is also under the Limited Liability Act, and has been, through their agents, cutting some extraordinary capers. The island of Labuan is about ten miles in length by six in breadth, and is a British colony. The company in question has been trying for the last ten years to open up a coal mine. The coal seam is 10 ft. in thickness, and is found cropping out first on the sea beach, on the eastern side of the island, and may be traced to the western side more or less. I may say that the coal exists on the western side. The coal dips 16 in. per yard, and has a fair run of indurated clay shale and sandstones, alternating with thinner beds of coal. The company has had three superintendents, two of whom died in the island; and they have had a staff of European engineers, miners, &c., in number unprecedented in the annals of coal mines. Well, Sir, over a period of ten years they have shipped about 100,000 tons of coal. At present the mines are not wrought. This same company has opened three coal seams at the mouth of the Buni River, on the main land of Borneo, and has wrought the surface coal. These seams in question are extraordinary deposits, cropping out at an angle of 50°. The seams are three in number—1st, 18 ft.; 2d, 20 ft.; and 3d, 18 ft., with about 60 ft. of shales between each coal seam. The most extraordinary part is that the cleavage of the coal runs contrary to the angle of dip; this coal is about one mile from the shipping port. There are several other seams known to exist, from 4 to 6 ft. in thickness. At the Labuan mines there are two 30-horse power horizontal engines, one of which is on the engine-shaft, working two pumps; the shaft is 40 fms. deep, and the whole apparatus is such as has been seldom witnessed. One pump has a 9-in. working barrel, and 12-in. pipes in the upper part. The second pump has a 9-in. barrel and 9-in. pipes.

With such coal seams and facility for shipping, you would hardly credit that a sum of 150,000£ has been expended, and all they have is the plant and the shaft 40 fms., 400 yards of railway, and a few houses and offices.

A party of Dutch and English have begun tin mining in the group of islands called Canlonis, in the Straits of Malacca, and we have great promises.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Sir,—All who wish well to the Mining Interest will echo the sentiment contained in your article upon the so-called new Mining Exchange—that it is good for that interest the "Corner" is to be abandoned, and to become the property of the historian. Without wishing to trench, however, upon the province of the historian, permit me to say, that too much has been made of the "Corner," as connected with the mining interest. It is well known that many large dealers and mining capitalists avoided it as they would a pestilence, and many others who were compelled by circumstances to resort to it occasionally did so with reluctance and regret. That the *habitués* and others should now hire a room wherein to meet and transact their business is matter for great satisfaction, but how far this movement may serve to form the nucleus of a Mining Exchange is matter for grave doubt. You say, in your article, that the secret of the failure of the Mining Exchange of 1855 was its exclusive character; that is to say, it sought by establishing rules similar to those of the Stock Exchange (excepting that for members finding security), to make the mining market respected; but when rules had, morally, no power to bind, and the committee no power to enforce them, the basis of an Exchange failed, and it became a mere place of meeting—and jangling. The quoted, or what was called the *official*, list of prices, which for some time emanated from the room, became at last so deceptive and disgraceful that it was given up with one consent; and this list will be the rock upon which similar institutions will split.

Those unacquainted with the working of the system—the desire of members to give quotations suited to their own transactions, the abuse heaped upon those whose prices, though perhaps fairer, might not harmonise with those desired by others—can form no conception of the "Babel" the institution became, and which led to my retirement long before the room was closed; and if this happened in an *exclusive* institution, what may be expected from one formed, as you tend us to infer, with rules so framed that members may comply with them "without feeling that they are acting in direct opposition to their inclination?"

I have always been desirous, and in my humble way have taken some trouble, and suffered much personal annoyance and persecution for the object, of seeing the Mining Market more respected, and of seeing it have, in itself, a little more self-respect; but I question the success, or even the propriety, of an indiscriminate union of members of any class whatever, assuming to be the guide and head of any particular interest.

Let the oldest mining men, and largest mining capitalists in London meet, and frame rules and regulations fair and reasonable for one and all, and let those who wish to become members of an Exchange, having fulfilled their engagements in the market, bind themselves to observe the rules on pain of dismissal, and give a committee power to enforce them in case of need. Until this be done no place of meeting will be worthy the name of an Exchange for such an interest as that of mining, nor will any list of prices emanating from it be of any value to the public.

Nov. 1.

STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS' CHARGES.

Sir,—Many correspondents have written on the desirability of placing Mines on the Stock Exchange List; one contemplated advantage being the transaction of business in the shares of mines so placed through the members of that institution, thereby securing themselves from the alleged over charges and doubtful doings of "outsiders." The following statement will at least dissipate that idea, and show that whatever abuses may exist among "outsiders," they also exist among the "select."

In one of the morning papers, a complaint was made relative to the charges of Stock Exchange brokers in dealing in mining shares. The writer quotes a case in which, for selling 150 shares at 5s. 6d. per share, the broker's charge was at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share to the seller, and 2s. 6d. to the buyer. This would give to the broker, for a very trifling exertion on his part, the sum of 37l. 10s. by way of brokerage. The journal in question asserts that in this transaction the seller and buyer were imposed upon, as the proper charge ought to have been only half the amount. Now, this is incorrect: the authorised Stock Exchange charge for such a transaction is 2s. 6d. per share, and though many respectable brokers would be content with a less exorbitant rate, yet there are brokers who would insist upon the full charge, and would be justified in so doing, as it would be according to the scale fixed by the committee of the Stock Exchange. This scale is very unjust towards the public, and very detrimental to the interests of the fair dealing broker. It is far too high in some instances, and it ought to be modified. Some years ago a meeting of brokers was convened to take over the matter, and to purge the scale of charges of its anomalies and exorbitant features. The brokers were perfectly willing to make a fair reduction, but the committee of the Stock Exchange either refused or neglected to assist the brokers' views, and the matter dropped. It may be said that the brokers have the remedy in their own hands, for they can make the rate of brokerage a matter of bargain with their customers. This plan, however, is found to be disadvantageous, and to give rise to occasional murmurs. The proper course would be for the committee to do as they were requested, to modify the scale of charges, and to refuse to recognise bargains that were not in conformity with the official scale. But there is even a more important matter than high brokers' charges which the committee ought to turn their attention to. Owing to the paucity of business, and the great increase of members of the Stock Exchange, with the consequent competition, resort has been had to practices which tell with great but unsuspected weight against the public: practices which have proved the principal means of driving honest speculators from the market, but which, however, it is but fair to say, would be reprobated by the committee if publicly proved. The new practice of "touting"—small jobbers soliciting brokers to give them a "turn"—is, perhaps, only a matter of taste, but this new practice gives rise to another, which cannot be too soon discontinued. Certain dealers and brokers have a friendly understanding together. The jobber executes the commissions which the broker receives from his clients at his own price, and at stated times shares his "profits" with the broker. Between broker and dealer the public are heavily mulcted, and that, too, without the possibility of bringing home the fact to the perpetrators.

The safest course for capitalists is to enlist the advice and assistance of really well-informed and established firms. They will then be in safe hands, whether for guidance or transaction of business—whether in "the House" or "outside" is of little consequence.

Nov. 3.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—Your remarks upon the desirability of establishing a Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon could not be read by mine adventurers without leading to the opinion that it is as much to their interest to aid in the development of a scheme as to that of the miners themselves; for it must be seen that the adventurers will, by securing the services of a more intelligent class of men than those now employed, have a far better guarantee. Upon these grounds I think few adventurers, whether in Cornwall or elsewhere, would object to a small contribution if applied to for it. It may be objected that the cost of collection would exceed the amount received, but this is a difficulty easily surmounted, and perhaps the following plan might not be the worst that could be suggested:—Let, say 2000, circulars be printed, and one sent to the purser, and another to

the secretary, requesting them to insert an appeal to the adventurers for subscriptions with the next printed statement of accounts furnished to them (the first of appeal might be appended to the circular addressed to the secretaries and pursers; so as to give them the necessary trouble, and should be expressed in the least possible words so as not to cause the printing of it in the adventurers' circular to impose the expense). The appeal should be made for one penny per share upon each share held, which would raise a large fund without falling heavily upon anyone, whilst from the advantages which the adventurers would derive the outlay would be repaid in a very short time. Or what would be better still, would be for each mine to pass a resolution in general meeting making a call of 1d. per share to be paid into the Miners' Association fund. The justice of this is evident, as by the labours of the association each adventurer would derive benefit in proportion to his holding. The fact might fall more heavily on myself than on many others, but the slight addition would be quite insignificant even in my case, and I should readily comply with the demand when the purpose for which it is made is so thoroughly praiseworthy, and of such great practical utility. A STRAY PARK ADVENTURER.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL.—No. III.

Sir,—Clifford and United are two divided mines in the Gwennap district. The former is the most productive in Cornwall; dividends from 7l. to 9l. per share will be paid bi-monthly, but to pay this amount and working expenses, from 1500 to 1600 tons of copper ore must be sold bi-monthly. Even this large quantity is not half that sold by the Devon Consols Company in the same period. The cost is exceedingly heavy, but, notwithstanding these large sales, the enormous deposits of ore will enable dividends equal to the present to be paid for years.

United Mines are not so productive; dividends of from 2l. to 3l. are paid bi-monthly; the mine, however, is improving, and larger dividends may be looked for. To the Camborne district I now direct the reader's attention. Copper and tin are found here in large quantities. Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Stray Park, and Camborne Veau have all been productive copper mines, and divided a large amount of wealth amongst the fortunate shareholders, besides supporting, to a large extent, the inhabitants of the districts in which they are situated. These mines, after having exhausted their deposits of copper, make tin mines equally as profitable, but at a much greater depth. Dolcoath, which has been at work incessantly for a century, after having ceased dividends from copper, sunk to a degree of poverty which put the perseverance of shareholders to the test by repeated calls; but having faith in its ultimate success, they nobly responded, and have been rewarded, by having the best tin mine in England. During the poverty of the mine the shares, then 17s. only, were selling at 14s. each, and scarcely saleable at that price. Now shares are doubled (35s.), and worth 55s., or 70s., the original share. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the underground operations in this celebrated mine, when it is known that the explorations on the different lodes amount in the aggregate to 60 miles; and at a depth of above 1500 feet the remaining three mines are being worked to attain the same result. Cook's Kitchen will be in the Dividend List in less than six months; the shafts are sunk to the same depth at which so much tin was discovered in the adjoining mine (Dolcoath), and is under the same manager. At the last meeting it was resolved to expend 1500l. to 1600l. in extra steam-stamps, which will be for out of the profits. As or these are erected there will be no difficulty in sending large quantities of tin to market, and good dividends may be expected. Tin in these mines holds down to a great depth, and as depth is attained so will reserves greatly increase. Stray Park has not long been re-worked; the shaft is down to 180 fms., and the lode here 10 l. wide. Although not yet very productive, still the indications are identical with those I have just named, and no doubt exists in the minds of practical men that this mine will well reward the present outlay. The mine is divided into 920 shares only, and a discovery would send shares to a great price. Calls will have to be made for a short time, and those who have capital to invest would do well to lay it out here.

West Seton and Wheal Seton are both copper mines, in the same district; the former, in 400 shares, is selling at 380l. per share, or 150,000l. on an outlay of about 160,000l. A dividend of 10l. was paid at the last meeting (the highest yet paid), and, if that amount can be continued, is 60l. per share a year; but there is a great doubt whether this amount can be continued, even with the present high price of metals. The latter is paying dividends of from 2l. to 3l. bi-monthly, and was formerly in 99 shares only. After a great many years' working, during which time large amount of capital and labour was expended, a very productive lode was met with, and dividends of 20l. bi-monthly was paid, or 1200l. per year. Shares, from a nominal price, rose to 1100l. each. Yet even at this extraordinary price, those who were fortunate enough to hold shares were very reluctant to sell; those who did, however, proved the wisest, as the lode failed, and the value of the mine declined as fast as it had previously risen, and has never since recovered much of its former glory. It will, doubtless, make a good tin mine in depth, but I doubt if much more profit will be made from copper; and to accomplish the former, time and capital will be required. New Wheal Seton is a new mine, and the workings very shallow: it is a part of West Seton, and those acquainted with the mine have no doubt of West Seton lodes running into the set; but a great depth will have to be attained before they are discovered. North Croft, in 1128 shares, is worth attention. At the last meeting there was a debit balance of 128l. only; the mine is now paying cost, and dividends not far off. It is tin and copper, but the latter predominates, and it will be from that metal that profits will be made. The tinstuff now being raised contains 12 cwt. of tin per 100 lbs., or more than 100 per cent. richer than that of Dolcoath.

Condorow, South Condorow, Wheal Harriett, and Wheal Grenville are copper mines. The former has divided about 21,000l., but now in abeyance; the others are progressive, containing the elements of that which makes good mines. Grenville is at a depth of 90 fms., and is watched with great interest. Harriett is 100 fms. deep, and formerly gave very good dividends, but is now in a state of poverty; this was due to the fact, and latterly the eastern part has been worked, which proved even more successful than the most sanguine anticipated. The property is now selling for 6000l. only, but the time is not far distant when profits will be made, and the mine better appreciated than at present. South Condorow, although not 20 fathoms deep, is selling under its value. The mine is worked economically, but with vigour, and when the 20 fms. level is reached, which will be in a month, good results are looked for, and I believe will be fully realised.

North Dolcoath has caused a great deal of attraction, on account of the large quantity of silver discovered. There is no question about its ultimate success; but whether the silver will fall at the present shallow levels, and give place to copper, is a question which time alone will solve. North Croft has in former years divided 750l. per share; now, however, it is not paying cost, and the heavy and repeated calls must be very disheartening to the shareholders; but as the mine becomes further developed profits may again be made. West Stray Park is a good progressive mine, and will, doubtless, prove profitable. Mining in this district is a certainty where vigour is used, and calls responded to. Investors in taking shares in progressive and call-paying mines should always bear in mind that unless calls are met works cannot be carried on; hence the cause of so many mines being abandoned. The blame is then thrown upon the officials; but those gentlemen cannot carry out works without capital.

London, Nov. 1.

PRACTICAL MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.—No. I.

GRANITE P. KILLAS.

Sir,—Most likely the discovery in East Caradon Mine, and the improvements that are taking place in Marke Valley, and other mines in this locality, will have a tendency to call the attention of capitalists and speculators to this district. Now, the object of this paper is to try to direct those who may be inclined to invest in young mines now at work, or any new ones that may be brought before the "public" to the most promising position to expect good mines to be found in; I would, therefore, say by all means go into those mines in the granite, and not in the killas. And if there are any "setts" about to be set to work, be sure and ascertain if they are within a reasonable distance of the productive mines of the district, and situate in granite, because the mines situate in killas have all so far proved a failure; therefore I say again—go into the "granite." And in order to prove that the granite is the most congenial soil for copper in this locality, I will just compare South Caradon Mine, which is entirely in granite, against the undermentioned mines in killas.

1. Well-known South Caradon has paid a profit of more than 150,000l., and likely to pay as much more; in fact, nobody knows what it will do. Now, then, for the contrast—

First in order is Wheal Gill, a mine in killas, a failure, after a large sum having been spent on it.—2. Trothevery Mine, in killas, worthless, after a heavy loss.—3. South Caradon Wheal Hooper, chiefly in killas; so far good for nothing.—4. Caradon Vale, also in killas, not worth a rap.

In my next I shall contrast West Caradon against some more mines in killas.

Nov. 2.

A MINE AGENT.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE NIDDERDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Sir,—In reply to the letter in last week's Journal, bearing the signature of Richard Fawcett, but evidently the dictation of another, will you allow me to make the following remarks:—In the first place, I would assure him that in affixing my description of a solicitor and secretary of the company to the letter which has evoked his reply, I did so for one moment intend or wish that it should be considered as official, or authorised by the directors; nor will any one with ordinary conception apply such a construction to it, as I therein distinctly state "I feel my duty towards the shareholders requires that I should notice 'J. C. C.'s' garbled and untruthful statements," &c. I would further inform Mr. Fawcett, if he has not already had sufficient proof, that I shall never ask or wait for the authority of the directors to take action, and show up the animus of any persons originating any statement *intentionally* made to damage the interests of the shareholders at large. I do not intend to act at all necessary, though I do not think that to adopt the additional title he suggests, with a very slight but important alteration—"a promoter of the company, solicitor to the promoters, and an intended holder of 1000 paid-up shares;" free shares (in the sense Mr. Fawcett would wish that term to be inferred) I deny them to be, as the company will get more than their value for them. But no doubt Mr. Fawcett thinks he is divulging a secret that I wished not to be known, forgetting that the prospectus of the company (of which there have been 500 circulated, and a copy sent to you, Mr. Editor, to be reviewed in April last) contains the following clause upon the face of it:—"The parties holding the agreements for leases of the minerals are willing to accept 200 free shares for their rights and interests thereunder, as also for the heavy expenses they have incurred and been put to in securing the long-protracted negotiations with the owners, nearly two years. These shares are, however, only to rank with, and to be entitled to the same dividends as, the ordinary shares, whether the latter be partially or fully paid up." As Mr. Fawcett, is not averse to an appendage to his name, and as one good name deserves another, I would suggest to him the following addition to his title:—"A stipulator for, and an expectant of, 50 of the free shares, and a percentage for obtaining shareholders."

In answer to Mr. Fawcett's testimony to the fact that "the shareholders of the whole of the proceedings at the meeting on Sept. 23rd, I have only to state that they did not and could not do so, as there is but one promoter who is a director, and I am sure the majority of the directors are too independent to be controlled by one man, as Mr. Fawcett has already had proof; but the directors allied to by him do not need any vindication by me, as they are well able to answer for themselves. I will, therefore, only add that I do not remember the proposal alluded to by Mr. Fawcett as having been "made by the promoter, who has not paid the first deposit upon his shares, to make another call upon the shareholders;" but as there is but one director in default, and as that gentleman secured Mr. Fawcett's appointment as Chairman of the board, I do think that attitude alone should have made him to the "default of that friend a little 'bind.'" As Mr. Fawcett says he directly contradicts my statement, that all resolutions that came before the meeting were passed unanimously except the appointment of Chairman, I have only to reply that the minutes of the meeting in question, taken down at the time, and signed by the Chairman before the board separated, will prove whether Mr. Fawcett or myself is the most worthy of credence in that respect. I wish Mr. Fawcett would explain what he alludes to by the term "a trap" and "patent wrongs." Surely he does not suppose that his having held the office of Chairman for two or three times gave him a "patent right" to the appointment if he does. I would remind him that *nothing* is so unbecomingly and so unworthy as a very necessary ingredient in a patent. As to a "trap," I may inform your readers that an attempt was made about a fortnight ago by

Mr. Fawcett and his friends to "catch me," by suggesting the desirability of my making an appointment with them to meet, and come to some amicable understanding about the management of the company in the absence, and without the authority or knowledge, of the board of directors, and which I, of course, indignantly declined. How true is the saying that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

In conclusion, I never contradicted the statement of "J. C. C." that the meeting he referred to was by no means harmonious; and I will now go further, by stating that no one would be better able than Mr. Fawcett to assure you that "the proceedings were of a riotous character," as he and one of his friends were the sole originators and instigators of the uproar, immediately after the result of the voting on the resolution appointing the Chairman of the directors was declared.

THOMAS SYKES, Sec.

Pately Bridge, Nov. 2.

HERODSFOT MINE.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—Thy correspondent, who signeth himself "An Independent Shareholder" in Herodsfot, at Liskeard, is unfortunately in reminding thee, that "comparisons are odious." He giveth thee specimens of locally-managed mines—Scamell, Caradon, Craddock Moor, Mary Ann, Ludcott, &c., in comparison with Wheal Polard and Wheal Hooper, as mines managed in the great labyron. Thy correspondent is either a very bold man, or a very ignorant one. I could, perhaps, a tale unfold; but I will not startle thee nor thy readers. With thy permission, I would only ask thee at present, if Wheal Polard is not entirely under the same management as Craddock Moor and Wheal Ludcott, and equally "supplied" by the "Co.'s?" Is it not equally the good friend, that Wheal Hooper belongeth principally to Liskeard men; and those shares which found their way to Liskeard, were they not introduced and sold there by merchants who have since erected the steam-engine, and supplied it with knobless fuel? And, oh! thou independent grab of Liskeard, is not the head and the front of the opposition to the honest manager of the Foot of Herodias the same individual promoter of that same Wheal Hooper?

Liskeard, Oct. 31.

ANIMADAR.

HERODSFOT MINE.

Sir,—There is one paragraph in the letter of "An Independent Shareholder" to which we beg particularly to refer. "It should be remembered," he says, "that the mine was originally worked principally by Liskeard men and capital, until the majority of shares got into the hands of London parties." This we distinctly deny. About the year 1845 we introduced the mine to London capitalists, and at that time about 1000l. (4l. per 250th) had been spent upon it. The further capital required to develop the mine (nearly 20l. per share) was raised chiefly by the out-adventurers.

WATSON AND CUELL.

London, Oct. 29.

GILLY MINE (ROCHE).

Sir,—In the Journal of last week I observed a paragraph, signed "Truth," in which the writer says that he was one of the last underground to inspect the mine before the engine was stopped. Now, if he had signed himself "False," that would have been truth. "Truth" never inspected the Gilly Mine in his life; and what he has written is entirely false. Why did not "Truth" append his name, for the public to see? No; he is ashamed of his own name; and may fairly be accused of making a false statement, and calling it "truth," respecting the Gilly Mine. I say again that "Truth" never inspected it. The mine was not inspected by any person, but was suspended in consequence of a dispute. If "Truth" had sent his name he knows that I should have known at once that he was never underground 22 years ago. I have this day been told who the party is that wrote, and "Truth" will hear more about it shortly. I have six respectable men who would be glad to meet "Truth," or any one else, and they are prepared to state that the Gilly Mine was not a "hocus pocus"—a juggle, a cheat,—but is a real good property; and the party of gentlemen who have taken it in hand will shortly commence operations.

Nov. 2.

THOMAS PARKYN.

GILLY MINE (ROCHE).

Sir,—The statement in the Journal of last week, signed "Truth," is entirely false, as the Gilly Mine was not inspected by "Truth," as he states. The mine was not inspected to see if the property was worth working, for it was suspended by reason of a dispute among the adventurers. I have heard several of the miners who worked in the Gilly Mine say that it is a very valuable mining property, and I have every confidence in their statements. I also fully concur in Cap. Parkyn's letter, in last week's Journal; I have known Cap. Parkyn for 20 years, and am sure he would not make a false statement.

Nov. 2.

A ROCHE MAN.

THE CENTRAL MINERA LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In last week's Journal there appeared in Mr. James Crofts' communication to you an allegation under the guise of the relation of a report that had reached him, imputing most improper conduct both to the directors of this mine and to a prominent shareholder. Mr. Crofts evidently knew to whom the report referred, for he admits it had reached him (the shareholder) "in explicit contradiction," and I think, therefore, his reiteration of it does not say much for his taste, judgment, or good feeling.

As I am perfectly cognisant of the whole transaction, I now add my "emphatic contradiction" also. The facts are simply these:—Capt. Martin Dunn (who is the party referred to) was at my office about the middle of last May, and remarked, in the course of conversation, that John Jones and partners (who are the persons known as the Twelve Apostles) had a good pile of ore washed. I said that they would get a good price for it as ore was getting up. About a week afterwards I saw Capt. Dunn again, and he said he had bought that ore. He asked what he intended doing with it. He said he sold it to the Bymbo Smelting Works (referring to the Bymbo Smelting Works). I told him to send sample to the manager, and I find by our books that the ore was bought, and weighed 15 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. It was delivered on May 27, and Capt. Dunn received a cheque for the amount on June 27.

Now, my visits to Central Minera as a director have not been uninfrequent, and I have had repeated opportunities of seeing the accumulation of ore in all its stages, and have not the slightest doubt that the 49 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., sold on August 30 to the Bymbo Smelting Company (from whose ore receipt-book I copy the weight) was the *bona fide* product of that mine.

Mr. Crofts says that some "very respectable" persons have recently visited the mine, and confirmed these reports. I heard some few days ago that some semi-military looking men came to the washing-floor, and though the washer repeatedly offered to call up the captain, they preferred endeavouring to extract from the washer what suited their purpose, at the same time receiving from him an assurance that all the ore sold from that mine had been drawn up that shaft, and had passed under his hands. If these persons see this letter, they had better take the hint—that if they make their appearance there again, they may very probably have an opportunity of ascertaining the temperature of a large pool close at hand.—*Wrexham*, Nov. 2.

THOMAS EDGORTH.

CENTRAL MINERA MINE.

Sir,—I was not a little surprised upon reading Mr. James Crofts' remarks in last week's Journal regarding this mine, wherein he says it is reported that a parcel of 12 tons of lead ore was purchased from a mine called the "Twelve Apostles" by a prominent shareholder in the Central Minera, and mixed with and sold in the late sale of 50 tons by the Central Minera, as its own ore, and thus prematurely assisting in the dividend of 9s. per share on Sept. 9. My eighteen years' experience in the mining market, and more especially the last four or five years, has taught me not to be surprised at a very considerable amount of deception emanating therefrom; but I certainly was startled to find so inconsistent and improbable a falsehood promulgated as the one above-mentioned; and as one of the four prominent shareholders in the Central Minera Mine, I beg to assure you that the statement is entirely false; that I can vouch for the whole of the lead ore (55 tons) sold by the Central Minera Company having been raised from the Central Minera Mine only. And I may add, permitted to add that the shares of the Central Minera Mine are sold to no other mining company as regards respectability and integrity, and the mine is such as to need no deception or fraud to make the shares valuable. Of course, I am bound to believe that such report has been circulated, after reading Mr. Crofts' statement; but I must admit that I have never heard of it before, nor can I or my friends trace the report to any one.

Previous to Central Minera raising or dressing any ore, Capt. Dunn purchased 12 tons of ore from certain parties known as the "Twelve Apostles," which he immediately sold the Bymbo Lead Smelting Company, and that must have been five or six months previous to the sale and delivery of the 55 tons sold by the Central Minera Company; but no doubt that that transaction has been the foundation of the report concocted to do injury, and thus satisfy the malicious and jealous feeling of some wicked person, or persons, of which class there are, unfortunately, too many in the mining market.

North Minera, Nov. 2.

THOMAS F. THOMAS.

PELYN WOOD MINE.

Sir,—It must be now nearly 24 years since your first impression was struck off; and, I believe, I appeared as a contributor upon that occasion, and nearly every week since with matters of some kind or other. You have had, the referee, an opportunity of bearing testimony to the general truthfulness of the papers, or reports, which have been furnished you during that period; and now, Sir, I am called into question as to the correctness of a statement made in your Journal on Oct. 22, whether the 10 in. level end was suspended or not in Pelyn Wood Mine at a certain time! I will endeavour to render my remarks clearer by explanation, if not sufficiently so at first. It must be understood that the observations furnished you week after week are not to be considered as opinions of my own, but extracts from letters received during the week, and given you for the information of your readers, the general correctness of which I will leave to those more immediately acquainted with the respective mines to decide. I believe, Sir, that on September 20th a general meeting of the adventurers was to have been held at the offices of the company; I was then a registered shareholder, and was informed that the meeting was adjourned for a week, to enable a deputation to visit and inspect the mine, as well as to enquire into the extraordinary charges made for machinery and materials, amounting to about 1500l., a portion of which would not be required probably for years to come, and another portion not deemed necessary at all. My correspondent stated that he had been underground during the week the deputation was there, and that the 10 in. level end was poor, and had been suspended, but whether that suspension arose from the poverty of the lode in the end, or any other cause, he omitted to state; and I do not consider it worth my time to make the enquiry upon a matter so unimportant—if a good lode stands there. But if Captain Seymour will, in *sobriety and veracity*, say that the end was not suspended at the time the deputation visited the mine, on or about Saturday, Oct. 1, and that the "27 able miners" who are "now" at work were that week working in the 10 in. level, then I will admit my correspondent was in error.

Having made some enquiries respecting the Pelyn Wood Mine, I learn that a license was granted, on Jan. 31, 1859, to the purser and the present captain, which was obtained through the personal influence of the former with the lord, and paid for in advance of anticipated, or on account of dues, and expended about 50l. in preparatory work; 3500 shares were given to a party, with the understanding that 1000l. was to be advanced for the purpose of putting the mine into full operation, the licensees to be guaranteed their respective situations, and the 130l. advanced refunded. Another gentleman joined, but upon what terms I need not name; he, however, received 600l. for shares for a third party, who was to have the supply of all necessary materials and requisites for working the mine. These formed the nucleus of the company, but since a considerable addition has been made to the list of shareholders by gifts and sales of shares.

The company is represented to be in 5000 shares. If, paid, consequently there should be a capital of 5000l. Now, if there be that amount paid, or nominally so, the mine would, therefore, be, under the Joint-Stock Company's Act, a limited or registered company; but it appears they are still working under the cost-book, which admits of no limitation of capital, and, as a matter of course, render themselves liable to the heavy daily penalties incurred by non-registration!

To commemorate the inauguration of this company a dinner was provided on Oct. 24, at the Bull Hotel, when some very splendid and "liberal" remarks were made by an interested cock *robin*, upon the statement made in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 22, under the head of "What Is Said and Done at the 'Corner'." Sir, it is admitted very much whether he would have the remedy to scotch the mine notes beyond the limits of a bacchanalian feast.

The remark was never made with a view to injure or annoy; but simply recorded to show the possibility that the rich lode of copper ore, silver, cobalt, nickel, platinum, cinabar, or any other mineral, might not hold down 10 fms. of unopened ground. Be this as it may, time only will show the value of the property, and no theoretic opinions or

anguine expectations will gratify the shareholders equal to regular sales and profits; and will the writer be less pleased, for he cares not where a good mine is discovered, or by whom found, as it benefits all interested in the welfare and progress of legitimate mining, and needs not a combination to fix a price upon shares before the value has been ascertained by a development below a 10 ft. level. The mine, I am informed, holds out very considerable promise; and a correspondent writing from the locality this week observes—"Really, Fein Mine seems to be a good thing; they have an extraordinary lot of ore at surface." THE WRITER OF "WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE CORNER."

TIN MINES AND MINING—GARLIDNA MINE.

Sir,—The writer of the letters in the *Mining Journal* in reference to "Tin Mines and Mining" appears to have a very imperfect knowledge of some of the mines on which his letters treat, judging from the reply of "An Old Tin Miner from West Cornwall," Capt. White, and others; and, as I have had my attention directed to some remarks of his, which appear in the *Journal* of Sept. 17, respecting Garlidna Mine, in Wendron, and with the position of which during the last working I have an intimate acquaintance, permit me to inform him that his statement that the south lode has not been cut in any cross-cut from the engine-shaft is quite incorrect. Not only have both the town lodes, which are connected by the chief cross in this direction, been intersected in the 20 cross-cut, and one of them at the 30, but they have also been opened on east and west many fathoms at these levels, and found poor.

Although the engine-shaft is sunk to the 50 ft. level, no cross-cut south deeper than the 30 has been driven. A north cross-cut at the 20 has passed through several lodes, all of which at this point are unproductive.

Nor will any party who may feel disposed to re-work Garlidna find "a rich course of tin in the bottom of the 50, a little to the west of Garlidna engine-shaft." In the back of that level a considerable quantity of tin was cut at present by the different agents who have been mining there, and the lode is much less valuable than found in the lodes in the back; and the lode in the 50 end west, which is only a short distance in advance of those lodes, is split into branches, and poor for mineral.

Your correspondent is also just as much in error as regards the cost of dressing tin in this district—5s. 10s. per ton the average cost! 15s. per ton scarcely covers it where steam-stamps are employed; and at least 10s. per ton where water-stamps are available.

I have no desire to dissuade adventurers from resuming the working of Garlidna. With the present high price of tin, and by fairly developing the chief lodes, the mine will probably become remunerative. But with cross-cutting to the west, levels to be extended, an engine-shaft to be sunk in hard ground, and in a very watery country, requiring a powerful pumping engine, with proportionate pitwork, and a steam-stamp, the expenditure of 50000l., which is named as the capital, adding also thereto the proceeds of the sales of tin that may be raised in the interim, is not, to my view, likely to prove a sufficient sum to bring this mine into a paying state.

A. B.

Wendron, Nov. 1.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

Sir,—You have no doubt heard of, and subscribed to, the British and Foreign Bible Society; but did you ever, for I never did till I saw Mr. William Lelan's advertisement in your last *Journal*, hear of the British and Foreign Mining Exchange of London, and yet I have been a mining adventurer to no small extent ever since 1848, and I was under the impression, too, that I knew every facial organ of the Mining Market of London. Who the deuce is Mr. Wm. Lelan, and what is he that he should, without any prolonged authority by advertisement, call upon the public to pay to him, or into his private banking account, subscriptions towards this Exchange? If this Exchange is to be, as I presume it is, composed of the elements of the former Mining Exchange of London, just twenty-four blackbirds mixing in a pie, and as your Dublin correspondent suggests, "some elements are to be carefully excluded from the new Exchange," then there will not be, and cannot be, such an association *de facto*. I know enough of the members of the old Exchange to be justified in saying that the capitalist who adventures into mining with honesty of purpose, and in a spirit of legitimate enterprise, has a great deal to be apprehensive of from the proposed Exchange. If the same principles are to be adopted in respect to a daily share list as the committee of the defunct Mining Exchange acted upon, then the public will be far more incorrectly informed as to the value of, and the prospects of, the mines than they are at present by the different agents who advertise in your *Journal*. I fully believe that this new Exchange will do nothing, and can do nothing, to prevent such gross "dishonesty in share dealing" as is mentioned by your last week's correspondent, "J. R." I could speak of such and much worse transactions by members of the old Exchange to the amount of very many thousands. But then the City authorities have at last determined that those men who have been so long permitted to stop the way at Hercules' passage, somewhat after the fashion that poor honest huckster women were treated by that incorruptible specimen of a legislator and administrator of justice, Sir L. Carden, "Move on, gentlemen," is to be henceforth the order of the day from the police towards those who have called the Mining Market; and so I suppose in more pithy Mr. W. Lelan says to them, "Won't you walk into my parlour, you pretty little devils?"

As you are by some believed to be strongly bent upon purging the Mining Market of its deterring influences in regard to mining enterprise, I have to request that, in furtherance of your wholesome purpose, you will publish this letter.

JAMES STRIDE.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday.—Mr. PARKER PITTAR in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last approved, the accounts were submitted, which showed liabilities amounting to the sum of 12,076l. 9s. 5d., including 10,566l. 15s. due to bond and debenture holders.

The Chairman said they had met for the purpose of considering the general position of the company, and the expediency or otherwise of dissolving. The first business was to receive the accounts. He should then call upon the agent (Mr. Younghouse) to make his report. The accounts had been supervised by Mr. Armstrong, a professional accountant, and who was in no way connected with the company.

Mr. YOUNGHOUSE stated that in the concluding paragraph of the directors' report for last year hopes were expressed that under the arrangement which had been made with respect to three mines—the Cecilia, the Bilbach, and the Fahrberg—they could be worked to a profit, and that the Fahrberg might, with adequate capital, and under special conditions, be worked to a considerable profit. From a knowledge of those arrangements he was induced to accept the responsible position of agent, but owing to circumstances over which the directors had no control they have partially failed. The means proposed were the formation of a smelting company, and the renewal of the debentures falling due on Oct. 1, 1899, for a period of six years. The warlike aspect of affairs on the Continent paralysing the money market, the necessary capital could not be raised. The Stettin bondholders made application for the interest due upon their debentures, and threatened a foreclosure of the mortgage for the amount claimed, holding the directors personally responsible for their debentures. These claims were resisted, and proceedings commenced, the superior tribunal deciding in favour of the company, and the holders agreed to take 75 per cent. and the interest. That unlooked for attack deferred the establishment of the smelting company, and finally, as the delay in the decision of the case was so long, its abandonment. The Fahrberg was producing on an average 15 tons of dressed ore per month, and at the suggestion of Messrs. Phillips and Jarlington a water-wheel had been erected at the dressing-floor. The Cecilia and the Bilbach Mines, owing to the very low price of zinc, had not paid their expenses. The company had been very unfortunate in their English employees, but the necessity of English superintendence was undeniable, but that superintendence must, of course, be honest and energetic.

The CHAIRMAN said he had supplied funds to carry on the works at the mine out of his own pocket to the amount of 6200l. The war had been exceedingly calamitous to their interests, and the Fahrberg had been their only mainstay, which at the present moment was producing a clear profit of 100l. per month. That property, however, could be seized at any moment, and the company be thus left without a resource. He would, therefore, propose that the company be dissolved, and the grant to be appointed liquidator, and take all necessary steps in Cologne to certify its dissolution, and announce to the mortgagees that they must resort to the mines Fahrberg and Bilbach to pay the mortgage debts. That the grant be empowered to dispose of the mine, and to carry out a future meeting the result, and to receive out of the proceeds for his past and future services the sum of 3000l.

Mr. SEARBY thought it would be premature for a liability so small to dissolve the company, and thus lose a property of acknowledged value. Seeing there were 17 mines, would it not be far better to dispose of a portion of their property only to liquidate the existing liabilities, the more especially as one mine alone was making a clear profit of more than 1000l. per month.

The CHAIRMAN, who was a large shareholder, had expended such a large amount upon the undertaking, that he had himself altogether relinquished the idea that the payment of any call would lead to satisfactory results. There could be no doubt that their property was valuable, but when they considered the acknowledged speculative character of mining generally, added to the fact that their company was subject to Prussian law, the uncertainty of the agents they were obliged to employ, and other great difficulties which had been put in their way, he, for one, would be very sorry to advance any further money for the purpose of carrying on the undertaking. With regard to the proceeds of the sale, if shareholders determined on that course, the company's affairs had been so carefully managed that there would be no loss.

Mr. SEARBY believed there were parties in England who would purchase the property and pay the company a profit upon its liabilities. He would be glad to know in what way it was proposed to dispose of the property.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the sale must be made in Prussia, consonant to the laws of that country, of which notice must be given in the public newspapers.

Mr. LOADER (the company's solicitor) said the position in which the company at present stood was that it possessed certain mines. Two of those mines—one of which was being worked at a profit of more than 1000l. per month—were in mortgage for 10,000l. According to Prussian law, these mortgages were registered in the Court of Cologne, and the property was held under registry. That 10,000l. was, therefore, a registered incumbrance. As it was clear that if the grant attempted to sell those mines, which were worth a very much larger sum than 10,000l., without previously discharging that mortgage debt, the company would be the loser, and therefore it would be more prudent to leave the mortgages to sell under the Court—in fact, leaving them to resort to their own property for their own security. According to the law of Prussia, the sale of a property, instigated by registered mortgages, can only take place after the greatest publicity has been given by advertisements and otherwise, and thus the property would possess all the advantages of a public sale—that was, opposing the course proposed at that meeting were adopted, and power be given to the grant to make that announcement to the mortgagees. As to the mode of the sale, that meeting could give wide directions it thought fit. By the law of Prussia all the mines and minerals belonged to the Government, who recognise the special property of parties, receiving a percentage as royalty. For the purpose of getting that percentage, or royalty, the Government did not permit the mines to remain unworked, therefore, if those who held the mines cease to work them they become forfeited.

Mr. YOUNGHOUSE, in answer to a question, replied that a certain amount of work must be done to preserve the right to the property. They must do so many "schiefels" per week. The James Watt Mine had not for the last twelve months yielded any profit, as it had been worked merely to keep their right existing.

The CHAIRMAN said the property would realise a sufficient sum to pay off the debenture holders, and leave a sum to be divided among the original holders. He did not wish to put forward as a *bona fide* fact, but he thought it was a fair assumption, seeing that one mine had produced more than 1000l. per month net profit.

Mr. SEARBY thought the sooner the property was got rid of the better. The political events, over which they had no control, and the dishonesty of the company's servants, had been the cause of their great distress, and the best plan would be to submit to their losses, and not go on increasing their difficulties. The very cause which had produced their failure was at the present time existing.

A long discussion ensued, when the resolutions, as proposed by the Chairman, being duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

RAILWAY CARS.—The amount falling due in Nov. is 417,984l.—making the total for the year 11,429,737l.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE "CORNER."

The amount of business transacted during the week has not been large, probably arising from the fact that Monday being the settling or account day, little was done more than that connected with the settlement; and on Tuesday was the usual half-yearly holiday in the Stock Exchange, consequently no business was transacted in the House. The "Corner" has, notwithstanding, shown considerable animation, arising from a demand for shares in mines where improvements are reported to have taken place.

The chief transactions have been in CLIFFORD, GREAT WHEAT FORTUNE, GARR BARR, UNITY, SORTIDGE, WHEAT HANSETT, EAST RUSSELL, and a few others.

GREAT WHEAT FORTUNE shares have been done at an advanced price, and buyers are still to be found. UNITY shares have found an increased demand in consequence of the recent improvement. MARK VALLEY and SOUTH CARN BARR shares have been in request, and a great many of the former changed hands. FEIN WOOD shares have been largely in demand, and a great number have been dealt in. KELLY BRAY shares have also been sought for, and continue first at present prices. STRAT PARK shares are firm, and looked upon as a safe share for holding. WEST CARADON and EAST HANSETT shares have not been so much in demand, nor are they so firm as last noticed. GREAT RETAILACK shares have been freely offered at lower rates, and although the mine is represented to have improved, buyers are very scarce. It is apprehended that the statements upon which the mine was brought out will not be fully confirmed at the coming meeting. The absence of the long-promised dividend has considerably lessened the confidence of the purchasers.

SORTIDGE report, received to-day (Friday), is by far more encouraging than any other for many months past. The lode in the 62 cast has been cut through, and is very large, the productive part worth upwards of 1 ton of rich ore per ft. They have intersected the lode at the 40 cross-cut, which yields rich quality of ore, and the points promise to become highly productive. Other levels are represented to be looking better.

TAMAR CONSOLS continues to look well in the bottom levels, which are producing most excellent work: 60 tons of silver-lead ore were sold on Saturday last, realising 1267l. 10s.

At EAST CARADON, the counter lode in the 50 cross-cut, continues of equal value last represented, being worth 6 tons per ft.; and although the agent, in the exercise of his usual caution, estimates the lode worth fifty 75d. per fathom, I saw, yesterday, one of the four agents who went underground and inspected the mine on Monday (Oct. 31), and he values the lode at full 1000l. per ft., and that from assay of a sample taken by him, observing, "that the large quantity of beautiful crystallized copper in the lode is apt to mislead as to the true value before assayed." By information received this morning (Friday), it is stated that Capt. Stephens inspected the mine on Wednesday, and he values the lode at 8 tons per ft.; by an assay made of a few stones, the produce is given at 34 per cent. They are still extending the cross-cut, in expectation of cutting the south part of the lode, believing that they have not yet got the whole, from the character of the lode seen at the 35; and as soon as a little further advance will commence to take down the counter. Fawcett's lode is improving. OZZY TON continues to look very promising; the slopes in the back of the 50 have for the past two months yielded 7 tons per ft. of full average quality ore. The 65 end is coming under these slopes, and the 50 end is improving every fathom driven: 100 tons were sampled on Friday last.

At CALSTOCK CONSOLS the bottom end is daily improving, and the mine under the 24 is expected to be drained, when they will resume sinking in a course of ore yielding 6 tons per ft.; there is also a good and productive lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft.

At EAST CARADON CONSOLS, or WHEAT ZON, a new company is forming, for the purpose of resuming operations—the chief object being directed to explore neglected or overlooked in the former working; they have opened on a very fine gossan lode 6 feet big, in a beautiful stratum.—At ROSEWATER HILL and RAMSAY, they have an improvement in the engine-shaft sinking below the 130; the lode being very rich for tin, the samplings will be considerably increased after being more fully opened.

At GREAT NORTH TOLGUS, the lode in the back of the adit continues productive, and the bottom on being cleared is found equally good; they are now in course of dressing an excellent parcel of ore.—At MARGERY, in sinking American shaft under the 80, they have cut into a fine course of copper, stated to be 16 in. wide, solid. In the 80 end west, same shaft, the ore is better, and the bottom is more solid. The bottom is more improved for tin. Last week's sampling is expected to realise 15000l. for the two months.—Mr. Crofts, in his remarks last week, expressed his having some mighty reasons for doubting the correctness of my observations on Fein Wood. Notwithstanding that want of confidence, I still maintain the truthfulness of the report at the time of writing, and if my friend will only exercise a portion of his criticism and long practical experience in reviewing dates, he may remember that for two weeks neither his criticisms of the "Corner" appeared in the columns of the *Journal*, giving place to more important matters. My statement that the 10 fathom level was suspended was written at that period, and the 28 men were sent to work sublevelly. But none of these sensible quibbles will affect a mine whose merits are to make it the champion of the Cornish mines. Mr. Crofts knows as well as I do the measure adopted to raise the premium upon Fein Wood shares. Referring to the paragraph in the *Notabilia* of last week under the head of Fein Wood, I consider that the writer should be made known as a guarantee for the truth of the statement.

JAMES LANE.

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS:—The accretion of business in the Mining

Market during the past two or three months has pervaded every description of shares, and its growth having been gradual large profits have accrued to the public, and a wider sphere created for future operations. Amongst improved progressive mines, North Minera rose from 30s. to 92l., and have now again receded to 6l. Holders of these shares bought at the low price should act on the maxim, without reference to the mine, to secure a profit whilst they can. Great Retailack comes out this week with a much improved report, the lode being at 17s. 6d. there are now buyers at 25s. Some great event is probable in the mine, which has been at present in a state of stagnation. Wheat Unity, from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d., has risen at once to 33s., buyers. Broadfield has made a dividend for three months of 10 per cent.; the report reads well. In Fein Wood there have been large transactions at 25 to 35d., but sellers appear to be scarce; and as there are buyers at the quoted price for future delivery, symbolically the mine is first-rate, and has its detractors (like Central Minera) accordingly. The valuable mineral cobalt is said to exist in the mine in large quantities. East Caradon rose from 3, 4 to 8s., but a reaction has already set in, and sellers 7 to 7½; from which fact a caution may be given to speculators to be prepared to pay a greatly advanced price after a sudden rise, as holders the low rate always step in to realise. Catherine and Janet, without apparent cause (being a share about at a nominal price in proportion to their merits), have subsided in value, but should be bought largely at 12s. 6d. to 13s. Vale of Towy have risen from 12s. 13s. to 15s., and many buyers. The question was agitated at the last meeting to reduce the 20,000 shares to 5000, but, being opposed, was not persevered in. The writer will always enter a protest against a mine in any large number of shares, considering 4000 to 5000 a fair maximum number; and the ultimate success as to dividends in any mine in 20,000 shares must always be problematical, whilst a modern mine will give either a steady or a satisfactory dividend. North Minera, from 2s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., has risen at once to 33s., buyers. Broadfield has made a dividend for three months of 10 per cent.; the report reads well. In Fein Wood there have been large transactions at 25 to 35d., but sellers appear to be scarce; and as there are buyers at the quoted price for future delivery, symbolically the mine is first-rate, and has its detractors (like Central Minera) accordingly. The valuable mineral cobalt is said to exist in the mine in large quantities. 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BRITISH MINES.

after which we hope to lay open a good mine, as there is no doubt of it becoming good and profitable in depth. I found some good stones of lead ore in the wheel-pit hole, west of wheel-shaft, this morning at 11 a.m. In the back, and it is my candid opinion that this is the best found a very rich and productive lead in depth; besides, we shall only have a short distance to drive south-west at the 35 before we intersect this lode—a most important point to arrive at.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, Nov. 1: During the last week there has been no change in this mine to notice.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—October 31: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, we have a splendid lode. We sold, on Thursday last, 7 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. of tin, at 80s. per ton, realising 565s. 12s. 6d., and should have had 2 tons more but for the quantity of rain that has fallen, the boys and girls not being able to stand to work. We are now fully engaged putting up wooden roofs, &c.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 1: We cut a branch in the 20, west of Boorman's shaft, to-day, containing tin, but cannot say much about its value for a few days. The 20 cross-cut, east of the old shaft, is easy for driving, and we expect to intersect one of our branches here that was worked on in the level above about the end of the month. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of Boorman's shaft, are worth 8s. per fm. We have fixed the air-pipes at Wilson's shaft, and have good ventilation now. The men are driving south, and we expect that 7 fms. of cross-cut will cut the lode in, say, four weeks from this time. We shall have Minton's shaft completed to the 20 in a day or two, and we hope to put up a horse-whim on it next week, and commence drawing from the 20. Nothing new in any other part since last report.

ROUND HILL.—A. Waters, R. Waters, Nov. 3: In the 62, driving south of engine-shaft, the part of the lode being carried is 5 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, of good character, with stones of lead ore intermixed; we are not yet forward enough here to meet the run of the south bunch of ore, but with improved ground we are making considerable monthly progress towards the object. In the 52, driving north of shaft, the ground is easy, and we have good strings of ore making their appearance against the hanging wall, so that we may shortly expect a larger and more productive lode at this point. In the winze sinking below the 40, north of shaft, the lode is about 20 in. wide, carrying a good leader of lead ore, worth from 15 to 20 cwt. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 52, south of shaft, we are making good progress, and calculate on reaching the 62 by the end of the current month. In the stopes in back of the 52, north and south of Jones's winze, the lode is large, and worth from 16 to 20 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40, south of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. No change in the 30 south for some time past; tribute department as usual. We have had severe weather of late, causing a great influx of water in the mine, and hindering us from dressing, &c.

ROKTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 2: HITCHIN'S Engine-shaft: In the 98 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of mndic, quartz, capel, and a little ore. In the 98 west it is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In the 86 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mndic, quartz, capel, and quartz, and yielding occasionally good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 86 west the lode is 18 in. wide, and contains a little ore of good quality. In the 62 east the lode is cut through; it is 18 in. wide, composed of an abundance of mndic, quartz, capel, and towards the south wall ore worth 1 ton per fm. In the 62 cross-cut north, west, and west of the cross-cut, the lode is not yet reached. The ground is easy for progress. In the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is unproductive. In John's cross-cut south, No. 2 south lode is intersected and cut through, proving to be from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing quartz, a little capel, mndic, black, grey, and yellow copper ore, and malleable copper; and although not containing mineral of any marketable value, it is very promising.

R. Jackson, Nov. 3: In the 40, driving east on No. 2 south lode, we have met with a cross-cut, and it has disordered the lode for the time. In the 62 fathom level, driving east on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of good ore per fathom.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Oct. 29: We have commenced driving the 47 cross-cut north; in the present end we have a branch of spar, about which the cross-cut is easy a little. It being the wish of the company that the work be carried out as vigorously as possible, I have set 12 fms., at 16s. 10s. per fm., and as an inducement to the men to be as diligent as possible have offered them 6d. extra if they complete their contract in six months. I always find that by setting long contracts a greater amount of work is done in the same time. The ground in the 47 west is harder than when last reported, the lode in the granite is now split into branches; present price for driving 10s. per fm.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwinn, Nov. 1: In the pump-winch, sinking below the 105, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 12s. per fm. In the 105 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 3s. 10s. per fathom. In the 94 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the 84 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth 4s. 10s. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice. South Mine: In the 32, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing mndic and spots of copper ore, but not to value. In the 32, driving west, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 32 cross-cut, driving south of south shaft, the ground is favourable. Nothing new to report in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—William Roberts, Nov. 2: No alteration to notice since reported for the meeting on the Oct. 25.

SOUTH LADY BEITHA.—R. Unsworth, Nov. 3: In the 40 east the lode is full 4 ft. wide, producing a quantity of mndic, with lead and good stones of copper, and has everything promising a course of copper ore shortly. In the 40 west the lode is, of course, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing quartz, mndic, and spots of lead ore, nothing to value. The winze in the bottom of the 30 is a little improved; the lode is full 5 ft. wide, worth from 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. Our tramroad is finished to the 40, and as soon as we can hole the winze to it we shall not only ventilate the mine but cut out some tribute pitches, and be able to convey all the stuff that is broken in the mine to the tramroad in the 40, which will save a great expense in wheeling.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—W. Stephens, Nov. 1: Having carefully examined the mine, I beg to hand you my report thereon. The rise in back of the 32, north of the winz-shaft is up about 3 fms.; the lode therein is worth 5 to 6 cwt. of lead per fm. For a great many fathoms in length I see the lode is of an exceedingly promising character, and presenting indications that warrant its prosecution at a deeper level. We have commenced driving south of winz-shaft in this level, which will be going back in the 20, north of winz-shaft, there is a stopes working by six men, on a lode producing good saving work. There is also a stopes working north of the before-mentioned stopes, by six men, which will unwater the workings in Pearce's pitch, and lay open some productive ground. In the new shaft this western lode is 2 ft. wide, spotted with lead, and also producing some green and black oxide of copper, looking very promising for a productive lode at a deeper point. In the 20, south of new shaft, which is driven about 10 fms., the lode is spotted with lead and also producing green and black oxide of copper, and from the present indications we are nearing the east and west of our copper lode. We still continue to sink on the great copper lode 100 fms. east of the 20; present depth of sinking from 4 to 5 fms.; the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of gossan, capel, spar, peach, and mndic, and some spots of rich black and grey copper ore, in an excellent mineralised silica stratum, and I have every reason to believe that at great depth a productive lode will be found, more especially looking at the indications in the 20, now driving towards it. We continue to coasten north of this lode, and within 40 fathoms of it we have met with two other lodes, producing gossan, and in favourable ground for mineral. The dressing operations progress favourably.

ST. AUUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Oct. 29: The rise in the back of the 48 cross-cut still very wet, and no decrease of water; the rise now contains lode branches, with spots of copper. I hope the coming month will show us the lode here, or a change of ground, and we are anxious to rise further. All other parts of the mine are much as last reported. To-day we sampled a parcel of copper ore, computed 15 tons. We hauled up yesterday about 15 cwt. of nickel ore. We have also some good stones of nickel in the silver branch. I broke some stones from the branch yesterday worth for nickel 40s. per ton, and very rich in native silver. The branch is worth for nickel 5s. per fm.

STENNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, Oct. 29: Since my last report we have made better progress in driving. The forehead is still in slate, and has been somewhat broken by intersections of thin ribs of spar. On Thursday we cut a very strong string, broken in the direction of the lead mine, a short distance to the west of us; I consider it something belonging to the great lode. After driving on a little further to see that it is not a branch or leader from a main vein, we will try it into the set above the adit, and prove the strength and importance of it in the haul. It appears that we are now approaching to intersections of veins, leaders, or branches connected with the main great lode.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Fox, Nov. 1: We have set the plunger to work at the 226, and also the balance-bob at 175, which is working well, and shall resume sinking the shaft again to level of 40 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, three in number, are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 20 cwt.; No. 2, 7 cwt.; and No. 3, 8 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 215 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, four in number, will yield as follows:—No. 1, 9 cwt.; No. 2, 8 cwt.; No. 3, 4 and 6 cwt. each of lead per fm. In the 205 we are still driving west on the adit, and we expect to reach the lode in driving a few feet further in that direction. The stopes in the back of this level will produce as follows:—No. 1, 8 cwt.; No. 2, 15 cwt.; No. 3, 14 cwt.; No. 4, 16 cwt.; and No. 5, 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 190, driving north of the adit, is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 2 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce as follows:—No. 1, 10 cwt.; and No. 2, 8 cwt. of lead per fm.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. Goss, R. Goss, Nov. 3: After carefully examining the different parts of the mine, we have no alteration to report, except the good appearance of the lode in the 24, west of shaft, the lode is worth 8 tons of mndic per fm., and we may expect a good depth of copper ore.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrew, Nov. 2: The sinking of the engine-shaft under the 173 is progressing very satisfactorily, but the portion of the lode being carried in the shaft is poor. In the 173, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth 10s. per fm. In the 173 west the men are engaged cross-cutting the lode, particulars of which you shall have in my next. The men are making fair progress in the driving of the 162 cross-cut south from engine-shaft, and hope to reach Chappel's lode in about a month from this time. In the 173, east and west of Martin's east shaft, there is no alteration since last reported on. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin and copper 12s. per fathom. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin and copper 8s. per fm. The winze sinking under the 142 is worth 10s. per fm. We communicated Martin's perpendicular shaft, the lode is worth 10s. per fm. We shall prepare for sinking again forthwith. The sinking of downright shaft is progressing as well as we could wish, and hope to reach the 152 in about six weeks. Nothing new elsewhere.

TOLCARN.—Oct. 29: The lode at Field's shaft, sinking below the adit level, is 2 ft. wide in the east end and 1 ft. wide in the west end of the shaft—unproductive. In the adit end west the lode is 6 in. wide—unproductive. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit west is worth about 10s. per fm. The ground in the adit end south is rather hard. The lode in the adit end east is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm., and promising for further improvement. We are stripping down the horse eastward, between the lode and the north branch; the horse is about 8 feet wide, and the branch is 1 ft. wide, 8 in. of which is very good, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. We have to-day taken two men from the adit end west, and have put them to rise in the back of the adit, 20 fms. east of Field's shaft, where we have a good lode of ore.

TREGARIOCK.—Capt. Goldsworthy, Nov. 2: The lode in the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, with a very kindly appearance, composed of elvan, prlan, spar, flookan, and a good deal of mndic. I hope soon we shall have a good lode here. In No. 2 stopes the lode is small and poor. In No. 3 stopes the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm. In No. 4 stopes the lode is small and poor, worth ½ cwt. of lead per fm. In No. 5 stopes the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 2 cwt. of lead per fm.

TRELOYAN CONSOLS.—R. James, R. Pooley, Nov. 2: The 30 fathom level, west of Perry's, is worth 10s. per fm. No. 1 stopes, in the back, is worth 12s. per fm. No. 2 ditto, 14s. per fm. No. 3 ditto, 16s. per fm. No. 4 ditto, 18s. per fm. No. 5 ditto, 20s. per fm. No. 6 ditto, 22s. per fm. No. 7 ditto, 24s. per fm. No. 8 ditto, 26s. per fm. No. 9 ditto, 28s. per fm. No. 10 ditto, 30s. per fm. No. 11 ditto, 32s. per fm. No. 12 ditto, 34s. per fm. No. 13 ditto, 36s. per fm. No. 14 ditto, 38s. per fm. No. 15 ditto, 40s. per fm. No. 16 ditto, 42s. per fm. No. 17 ditto, 44s. per fm. No. 18 ditto, 46s. per fm. No. 19 ditto, 48s. per fm. No. 20 ditto, 50s. per fm. No. 21 ditto, 52s. per fm. No. 22 ditto, 54s. per fm. No. 23 ditto, 56s. per fm. No. 24 ditto, 58s. per fm. No. 25 ditto, 60s. per fm. No. 26 ditto, 62s. per fm. No. 27 ditto, 64s. per fm. No. 28 ditto, 66s. per fm. No. 29 ditto, 68s. per fm. No. 30 ditto, 70s. per fm. No. 31 ditto, 72s. per fm. No. 32 ditto, 74s. per fm. No. 33 ditto, 76s. per fm. No. 34 ditto, 78s. per fm. No. 35 ditto, 80s. per fm. No. 36 ditto, 82s. per fm. No. 37 ditto, 84s. per fm. No. 38 ditto, 86s. per fm. No. 39 ditto, 88s. per fm. No. 40 ditto, 90s. per fm. No. 41 ditto, 92s. per fm. No. 42 ditto, 94s. per fm. No. 43 ditto, 96s. per fm. No. 44 ditto, 98s. per fm. No. 45 ditto, 100s. per fm. No. 46 ditto, 102s. per fm. No. 47 ditto, 104s. per fm. No. 48 ditto, 106s. per fm. No. 49 ditto, 108s. per fm. No. 50 ditto, 110s. per fm. No. 51 ditto, 112s. per fm. No. 52 ditto, 114s. per fm. No. 53 ditto, 116s. per fm. No. 54 ditto, 118s. per fm. No. 55 ditto, 120s. per fm. No. 56 ditto, 122s. per fm. No. 57 ditto, 124s. per fm. No. 58 ditto, 126s. per fm. No. 59 ditto, 128s. per fm. No. 60 ditto, 130s. per fm. No. 61 ditto, 132s. per fm. No. 62 ditto, 134s. per fm. No. 63 ditto, 136s. per fm. No. 64 ditto, 138s. per fm. No. 65 ditto, 140s. per fm. No. 66 ditto, 142s. per fm. No. 67 ditto, 144s. per fm. No. 68 ditto, 146s. per fm. No. 69 ditto, 148s. per fm. No. 70 ditto, 150s. per fm. No. 71 ditto, 152s. per fm. No. 72 ditto, 154s. per fm. No. 73 ditto, 156s. per fm. No. 74 ditto, 158s. per fm. No. 75 ditto, 160s. per fm. No. 76 ditto, 162s. per fm. No. 77 ditto, 164s. per fm. No. 78 ditto, 166s. per fm. No. 79 ditto, 168s. per fm. No. 80 ditto, 170s. per fm. No. 81 ditto, 172s. per fm. No. 82 ditto, 174s. per fm. No. 83 ditto, 176s. per fm. No. 84 ditto, 178s. per fm. No. 85 ditto, 180s. per fm. No. 86 ditto, 182s. per fm. No. 87 ditto, 184s. per fm. No. 88 ditto, 186s. per fm. No. 89 ditto, 188s. per fm. No. 90 ditto, 190s. per fm. No. 91 ditto, 192s. per fm. No. 92 ditto, 194s. per fm. No. 93 ditto, 196s. per fm. No. 94 ditto, 198s. per fm. No. 95 ditto, 200s. per fm. No. 96 ditto, 202s. per fm. No. 97 ditto, 204s. per fm. No. 98 ditto, 206s. per fm. No. 99 ditto, 208s. per fm. No. 100 ditto, 210s. per fm. No. 101 ditto, 212s. per fm. No. 102 ditto, 214s. per fm. No. 103 ditto, 216s. per fm. 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and broke some very good stones of ore. I have put those two men formerly sinking the shaft to drive a little on what I consider the most kindly spot, and shall be able to give you further information respecting it in my next report.

THE COAL TRADE.

The aspect of the London Coal Market has been very favourable during the week; house coals have advanced fully 3d., and Hartley's 6d. On Monday the whole 34 ships at market were sold, 27 going to supply gas contracts. On Wednesday there was again an animated market: 71 ships were for sale, of which only 10 remained on hand; of the 61 ships sold, 34 went to supply gas contracts. Yesterday the market was scarcely so brisk, yet only 10 out of 66 ships remained on hand; of the 56 sold, 25 went to supply gas contracts. The quotations at the close of the day were:—Best house, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.

According to the ordinary monthly return, it appears that the quantity of seaborne coals brought into London during the month of October was 283,849 tons, against 281,780 tons in the corresponding month of 1858; the increase in the past month has, therefore, been 2069 tons. The quantity brought by railway during the month was 93,941 tons 4 cwt., against 92,008 tons 9 cwt. in Oct., 1858—increased, 1932½ tons. The importations by canal in Oct., 1859, amounted to 1254½ tons; in Oct., 1858, to 1625½ tons—decrease, 371 tons; so that the gross receipts during the month by sea, rail, and canal inclusive have been 379,044½ tons. Comparing the importations during the first ten months of the present year with those of the corresponding period of 1858, we find that there has this year been an improvement to the extent of 4042½ tons, the imports having been this year 3,615,937 tons 14 cwt.; last year, 3,611,895 tons 3 cwt. Thus, of seaborne coals the quantity imported from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1858, was 2,645,447 tons, in 8669 ships; whilst from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1859, the quantity was 2,660,988 tons, in 8683 ships, showing an increase of 15,541 tons, although 14 ships less arrived. By railway, 949,157 tons 18 cwt. were received during the first ten months of 1858, and only 940,490 tons 19 cwt. during the corresponding period of the present year; the decrease consequently being 8666 tons 19 cwt. And by canal, 17,290 tons 5 cwt. in 1858, and 14,458 tons 15 cwt. in 1859—decrease, 2831½ tons.

The Secretary of State for India requires tenders for 3000 tons of Glasgow hard splint, Laird's Welsh India steam, Brynbo, Cood Talon, Russell's New Black Vein, Risca Black Vein or Merthyr (4 ft.) steam coal, before Nov. 8, to be delivered at Bombay; for 2000 tons steam coal before Nov. 10, to be delivered at Kurrachee; and 3000 tons Hartley's or Real Old Gawber (Oak's colliery) hard steam coals before Nov. 15, to be delivered at Bombay. [The advertisements for these tenders appear in another column.]

The St. Thomas's Hospital requires tenders for supplying 350 tons of best Wallsend coals—Lambton, Stewart's, or Russell's Hutton.

THE GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA has been announced during the week, and in our advertising columns will be found a transcript of the prospectus, with all details. The undertaking was only made public on Thursday, yet so rapid was the demand for shares during that day and yesterday that it was found necessary to close the list with all dispatch; and an advertisement to the effect that no applications will be received after Monday next appears concurrently with the promulgation of the prospectus in our issue of this day. The total amount already subscribed is within three or four thousand of the number of shares to be allotted, although there has not been time to receive communications from the country, Scotland, and elsewhere. This is a remarkable circumstance, and shows how ready the public is to respond to undertakings which are brought forward under the guarantee of gentlemen of known commercial position. It is, moreover, launched under the auspices of the North Rhine Company, and we learn that the shareholders of that association were the principal first applicants for the shares of the Great Northern. Three of the directors of the North Rhine are on the board of the Great Northern, and the carrying on of the business connected with the latter has been entrusted to Mr. Hancock, the indefatigable manager of the North Rhine, a fact of itself which has tended materially to give confidence to the public in the bona fides of the enterprise; for the success which has attended the North Rhine, and the creditable manner in which the affairs of that company have been conducted, have naturally engendered the utmost trust and faith. The rapidity with which the capital of the Great Northern has been subscribed is a good encouragement to legitimate mining enterprise, and demonstrates the importance of having companies of this nature, promoted in a similar manner. When the North Rhine was brought out we held the same opinion, and it is not to be denied that great impetus has been given to mining during the last year, while we are free to express our conviction that the anticipated success of the Great Northern will foster a still further desire, and stimulate the mining interest generally. A wise course, we consider, has been adopted by the Great Northern, in not having the board to consist exclusively of colonists, for, although gentlemen of local knowledge may be most useful in acting on the spot, as a committee or otherwise, yet they do not possess that weight of London capitalists, or moneyed men, which is conveyed by the direction being in the hands of gentlemen commercially connected with the City. The reports are so lucid, and the prospectus so carefully drawn up, that it is superfluous to allude to the merits of the enterprise, as respects the present and anticipated yield of ore. It is, however, important to mention that the Burra Burra Company made overtures for the purchase of the property—a fact which at once stamps its value, as they have the means at hand of testing the various portions of the estate and obtaining the best opinions thereon.

MINING IN SPAIN.—Within the past few weeks some very interesting papers with reference to the Huéval mining district, to which the attention of English capitalists has been particularly directed recently, owing to the success which has attended the operations of several French companies engaged in the same locality, have been published in the Journal; and under the title of the Guadalupe Copper Company another adventure has been organized, with a capital of 100,000l., in 11 shares, with excellent prospects of success. The value of the Huéval Mine, in the vicinity of which the whole of the concessions to be worked by the Guadalupe Company are situated, is generally acknowledged; indeed, it is reputed to have produced even more copper than its rich neighbour, the Government mine of Rio Tinto. El Tharsis has a lode about 30 fms. wide, and is worked by an influential French company, with most satisfactory results; whilst the Guadalupe Company owns, in addition to the neighbouring mine, the Anibal, whose characteristics are similar, the Amargillo, the Amantes, the Cristobal Colon, and the Pizarro settlements. Capt. John Peterick has carefully inspected the district, and reports that it is highly mineralised. The Guadalupe Company's mines have been formerly explored on an extensive scale, and a fine Roman wall has been discovered. Capt. Peterick feels confident that, in the event of its being resumed, it will be found still to contain a large and valuable deposit of ore. Machinery will be necessary, but the mines being only a few leagues from the shipping port of San Lucar, the cost of transit is low, as compared with the other mines in the district, which ship at the port of Huéval.

MINERAL ENTERPRISE IN COPIAPO.—A journal published on the spot says:—"The state of the mines continues very prosperous. Tres Puntas has recovered all its former richness; new mines continue to be opened, and old which had been abandoned are being re-opened. This favourable movement has imparted a new life to the mining districts. Copiapo is extremely rich, producing at its last sorting immense quantities of metal of no less value than 1000 marcos of silver per cajon. The Alfin Halada is also scarcely less rich. The same may be said of the Buena Esperanza and other mines celebrated for their richness. The following is the official statement of work done in mines in this division:—Drospiciada, San Rafael, Cobrita, Luzdel, Piliro, Pionina, San Juanito, Volcan, Monte Christo, Dos Amigos, Juana, Alizana, Salvador, Rosario del Llano, Victoria, Oriente, Espanola, Mercedes del Nido, Republica, Buena Esperanza, Candelaria, Providencia, Magdalena, and Membrillo. The total quantity of silver exported from all the above mines of Tres Puntas has amounted to 5716 72/100 qllas. This is less by one-fourth than the exportation from the celebrated mines of Charracillo. The mines of Charracillo continued in good condition. Their export of silver ore for the month of July was 5001 6/100 qllas. The mines from which this was taken were—Delirio, Volcan, Dolores, Demencia, Bella Vista, Guila de Carpa, Huasaca, Revolucion Colorado, Manto Cobo, Manto de Ossa, Santa Ines, Mercedes, Loreto, Manto de Peralta, San Francisco, Descubridor Colorado, Desempeño, Mineralista, San Jose, San Antonio del Mar, Dolores, Santa Rita, San Felix, Valenciana, Bolaco Nuevo, Bolaguita, Esperanza, Bella Vista, Margarita, Nuevo Retamo."

MINING IN CANADA.—TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. JOHN SPRAGUE.—The workmen employed at the Wellington Mines, Lake Huron, have presented Capt. John Sprague, who has been discharged, as they consider, without just cause, with a gold hunter watch and chain of the value of about 45l. In presenting the testimonial the miners sympathized with the captain, and "affirmed that no man could do more for the owners than he had done." As to the mine not being worked to advantage, they say that "it is utterly impossible for any man to work it to more advantage," and this they state as practical, not theoretical, miners. Capt. Sprague appropriately acknowledged the testimonial, and remarked that he thought a little misapprehension on the part of the managers and directors of the company had led to his recall. From time to time he had indirectly consulted the most intelligent of the miners at work in the Wellington Mine, and after due deliberation he considers their present mode of working to be the most judicious and economical that could be adopted to ensure success in that locality.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The correspondent of the Times, dating Victoria, Sept. 15, says:—"The mines continue to produce a satisfactory yield of gold. Such miners as abandon good paying diggings for reported richer ones generally fail and give a bad name to the mining country. The 'wanderings' of a body of miners who went from the lower part of Fraser's River to Fort Alexander, in New Caledonia, several hundred miles off, are likely to end in disappointment. A party which went to Queen Charlotte's Island lately have also returned. Some of the adventurers saying there is no gold on the island—others, that the party did not 'prospect' sufficiently—and some asserting that the country is rich, and showing gold in proof of their assertion. As to British Columbia, I have irrefragable proof in the quantity of gold exported, in the revenue collected, and in the merchandise consumed, that the individual miner earns much more than was ever earned in California or Australia."

ST. JOHN UNITED MINES.—We understand that another mine of great promise and character is about to be launched next week, which has produced splendid ore, and of which large specimens (over a ton) are to be seen at the office of the company. It is said by competent judges that these ores are of the finest and richest quality ever shipped to England.

The Tin Standard has declined this week 4l. The price for common is now 124l., and for refined 131l.—West Britain.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 4, 1859.

COPPER.		£ s. d.
Copper wire	per lb.	0 1 2
Sheeting & bolts	"	0 1 2 1/2
Bottoms	"	0 1 0 1/2
Old (Exchange)	"	0 0 10 1/2
Best selected	per ton	110 0 0
Tough cake	"	107 10 0
Tin	"	107 10 0
Burma Burma	"	109 10 0-110 0 0
IRON.		Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London	"	6 15 0-7 0 0
Nail rods	"	6 12 0-6 15 0
" Stafford, in London	"	7 15 0-8 0 0
" ditto	"	8 0 0-8 10 0
Hoops	"	9 0 0-9 10 0
Sheet, single	"	9 5 0-10 10 0
Refined metal, ditto	"	4 10 0-5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto	"	5 12 0-5 15 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	"	6 10 0-6 15 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	"	5 15 0-6 0 0
Ditto, Sweden, in London	"	11 10 0-12 0 0
To arrive	"	12 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	"	2 11 0-2 12 6
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	"	2 10 0-2 11 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	"	2 8 0-2 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig	"	3 10 0-3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	"	"
LEAD.		Per Ton.
English, in London	"	21 10 0-22 5 0
Ditto sheet	"	22 10 0-23 15 0
Ditto red lead	"	23 15 0-24 0 0
Ditto white	"	30 0 0-31 0 0
Ditto patent shot	"	25 0 0-25 10 0
Spanish	"	20 15 0-21 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—A tolerably fair amount of business has been transacted in our market, and prices have undergone but slight alteration, excepting tin, which has been reduced in fixed rates to the extent of 4l. per ton.

COPPER.—The smelters appear to be well off for work, although there is no regular and steady demand. Shipping orders continue to be given with caution. Yellow metal has been in fair request.

IRON.—No new feature has arisen in the market; the trade remains dull, and prices have a drooping tendency. Welsh and Staffordshire descriptions are nearly alike affected, enquiries being very limited. Scotch pigs have exhibited but little animation, and quotations have gradually given way until to-day, when a slight resuscitation took place, and mixed numbers were quoted 3d. per ton higher from the lowest point: present price, 51s. 6d., mixed numbers, g.m.b. f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—In small orders for home consumption there is a fair business doing, but for exports comparatively no enquiry exists. Foreign orders for some time past have been few and small, unless at prices very much less than sellers are disposed to accept.

SPELTHER.—A few lots have changed hands at 20l. 15s. and 20l. 17s. 6d., at which the market closes quiet. The stock here is very much diminished, being only 3746 tons, against 4567 tons same period last month; and the price in Hamburg forbids further importations. So long as the two markets remain in their present position a constant drain will be made upon the stock here, which may enable holders eventually to work the market up a little, and place it on an equal footing in price to the Hamburg market.

TIN.—In English there has been a decline of 4l. per ton, and foreign has been considerably weakened by the announcement. Buyers of Straits at 130l.; sellers scarce at 131l. Banca can be bought at 134l. The market in Holland has fallen.

TIN-PLATES.—Quiet, without alteration in price.

STEEL.—Sales continue to be made at about 19l. per ton. KB brand is held for 20l.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Our market still exhibits signs of considerable languor, and the only event of importance to chronicle is the further reduction of 4l. per ton on both common and refined tin, making the entire fall since the Dutch East India Company's annual sale in July last of Banca of 6l. per ton on common, and 10l. per ton on refined, thereby showing the demand for common has not fallen off in the same ratio as refined, which is almost exclusively used in the manufacture of tin-plates. On the surface this would seem to afford relief to the tin-plate makers, the prices lately obtainable having barely covered cost; but it is to be apprehended that the advantage which might accrue to them will be counteracted by the expectations of buyers to get plates at further reduced rates, and until the supply is regulated by the demand they will exercise a predominating influence over the market. Manufactured iron is without material change, and slow of sale. Scotch pig-iron, under the action of a report of an intended reduction in the French tariff, has slightly improved in tone—51s., cash, having been accepted here on Monday, and may now be quoted 51s. 6d., mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde. The shipments this week are 10,192 tons, against 9201 tons in the corresponding period last year. Lead is very dull, and the price of pig nominal. English spelter very inanimate, as our local galvanising works are not so busy as they were. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. to arrive, 6l. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 5s., according to quality; nail rods, 7l. to 7l. 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 5s.; sheets, 9l. to 9l. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 61s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tin, 107l. 10s. per ton; sheeting, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Pig, 21l. to 21l. 10s.; sheet, 22l. 10s.; shot, 25l. per ton.—English spelter, 19l. 10s. to 20l. per ton.—Tin: Common, 132l.; refined, 135l. per ton.—Tin-plates: 1c. coke, 24s. 3d. to 26s.; charcoal, 31s. to 32s. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

GLASGOW, Nov. 3.—During the past few days our market has been rather quiet; a considerable business, however, has been done at current rates. Yesterday and to-day we have had much firmer, and transactions have taken place at 51s. 3d. to 51s. 4½d., prompt; 51s. 7½d. to 51s. 8d. one month; 52s. 3d. three months.—Shipments: Foreign, 5820 tons; coastwise, 4363 tons = 10,192 tons, against 9201 tons in the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON (U.S.), Oct. 20.—There has been more activity in mining shares than during the first ten days of the month. The mails from Lake Superior are still very irregular, and we are yet without definite advices from several mines. Money remains at 6 per cent. on first-class loans, but up to 12 per cent. is obtained on second-class securities. Ingot copper is without change.—DUPEE, BECK, AND SATLES.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Oct. 31, writes:—"Business has been exceedingly limited during this month, and the quietness which characterised the market in September has only been interrupted by some transactions at dropping prices—83 l. and 83½ l. in the beginning, and 81 l. to 80 l. towards the end of this month. Foreign buyers have remained altogether passive, and offers to sell at lower prices could only tend to make them more cautious, as they do not show the least disposition to lay in any stock. The unsatisfactory position of political affairs, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, the small deliveries, and possibly also the excess in the arrivals available for the following sale, may be considered as so many causes to prevent improvement. Under different circumstances a fall of 4s. to 5s. would have brought about at least some transactions; but there are now sellers at 78 l., with no buyers at the decline."

The stock on warrants amounted on Sept. 30 to Slabs 85,477 .. 99,285 .. 96,810
Deliveries in October 13,125 .. 20,069 .. 14,000

Stock on warrants Oct. 31 73,352 79,216 83,810
Stock in the hands of Trading Society for their annual sale .. 57,745 .. 31,889 .. 58,948

The statistics alone present figures which do not seem to warrant any immediate improvement in prices. The comparative difference between the stocks has been reduced now to 6584 slabs, in consequence of the small amount of deliveries, according to the following details:—July. Aug. Sept. Oct.

1858—46,950 24,284 42,968 20,069=134,171 slabs.

1859—25,655 12,045 28,301 13,125=80,225 slabs.

It has been reported that the next company's sale would not exceed at the outside the preceding one, and it is almost needless to observe that nothing positive is known about this, and that it is only a vague supposition, apparently all the less well founded as the arrivals amount to nearly double of what they were 12 months ago.—P.S. The price of 78 l. has at last led to business; 3000 slabs were sold at this rate in the course of the day.

Messrs. von Dalsen and North, under date Nov. 4, write: In considering the prospects of the article, statistics would lead us to the conclusion that there is no chance of a scarcity of tin for some time to come, while, owing to the depressed state of the tin trade, manufacturers will continue only to supply themselves with raw material, as their wants require, either from foreign or English, whichever proves cheapest at the time. The firmness with which foreign tin continues to be held will make any fall but gradual, and should any sudden demand for consumption spring up, or speculators take up the article, we shall, doubtless, see a rapid reaction, tin being an

article exceedingly sensitive to the feeling of the trade. The shipments from Singapore and Penang are beginning to fall off, while the prices current there would leave a loss on importation.

The imports of metals, metallic ores, and minerals identified with mining into the port of London since our last report have been—Copper: 4 packages from Sydney, 4 packages from Antigua, 29 packages (old) from the Cape, 9 bundles from Port Natal. Iron: 135 boxes from Foo-chow-Foo, 8 pieces from Sydney. Lead: 2080 pigs from Cadiz, 3714 boxes 530 pigs from Malaga, 2050 bars from Seville, and 120 packages from Sydney. Spelter: 397 plates from Hambro, 492 packages from Antwerp. Zinc: 107 casks from Antwerp. Saltpetre: 1304 bags from Calcutta, 56 chests from Bombay. In addition to the above, there were imported 1 case of minerals (not described) from Antwerp, and 2 boxes from Leighorn. There have also been imported into Southampton—Copper: 144 packages from the Cape. Copper ore: 613 bags 3 lumps from the Cape.

We have had this week the settlement of the fortnightly account, and a holiday on the Stock Exchange, and business, in consequence, has not been quite so active in the MINING SHARE MARKET, though a good average amount has been transacted in dividend stocks, and a larger amount, in proportion, in progressive mines; in fact, many of the dividend mines have risen so high that brokers find a difficulty in recommending investments, except in progressive mines past calls, and on the eve of dividends. Among those mostly dealt in have been—East Russell, North Robert, North Downs, Wheel Unity, East Carn Brea, East Caradon, Gonamena, Craddock Moor, Hingston Down, Pendern, Vale of Towy, Wheel Uny, Rosewarne United, Clifford, West Seton, Stray Park, Wheel Grenville, Crowlwm, Great South Tolgus, Kelly Bray, Great Alfred, and others. For Wheel Tre-mayne there has been a good demand, but no sellers, at 4l. to 5l. each. East Russell kept at 8½ to 9, and a fair amount of business doing at that price, until about 4 o'clock on Wednesday, when shares suddenly rose to 10, and leave of 10½ to 11; the cause of this rise is an improvement in the 88 east, valued by the agent in his report on Thursday, and again on Friday, at 100l. per fathom. If our readers will refer back, they will find this is the point to which we have always directed attention, and which was generally lost sight of whilst rising to the wine was in progress. On Oct. 1 we wrote—"When the rise has been communicated with the wine, and which ought to take place very shortly, driving will be commenced in the 88 east, and a good lode is expected; and in anticipation of this, and in expectation of an improvement in the rise, large purchases of shares have been made." Another important feature is, that the 66 is improving, and now that the rise has been communicated with the wine, levels will be commenced east and west in the 78, in a good course of ore. East Caradon has not been so actively supported, and in the absence of business shares declined to 6½, 7; the latest report valued the new lode cut at 75l. per fm., and a cross-cut is being continued to intersect the south part of the lode, which was as rich as in the level above, the 35. Wheel Grenville, 3½ to 4½; the 90 east has improved to 1½ ton per fm. East Grenville, 9s. to 10s. Stray Park have been done at 18 to 19. Crowlwm, 30s. to 35s.; a large business has been done, and a discovery looked for shortly. Great Hewas, 9s. to 10s.; the 126 east, in the bottom level, is being extended east on a good branch of tin, 3 inches wide, which is expected to reach the good bunch gone through in the 116; the latter is cleared to the east end, where the lode is 1 foot wide, rich for tin. Great Crinnis, 30s. to 35s.; no alteration here, lode still holding good in the shaft. East Carn Brea have been rather flatter, though the mine, it is said, continues to improve; shares leave off 5½ to 5½. Alfred Consols, 4 to 4½. Wheel Tre-lawny, 27 to 28, ex dividend; at the meeting on Monday the accounts showed a profit of 827l. 4s. 9d. on the quarter, and a dividend of 1l. per share (1040l.) was declared, leaving 1071l. 13s. 6d. in hand; at the next meeting it is hoped to pay 1l. per share dividend, and also a bonus of 1l. per share. Carn Brea, 80 to 85; a dividend of 2l. per share, being the 103d dividend, was declared here on the 1st. Cook's Kitchen, 12½ to 13; Craddock Moor, 37 to 39; Drake Wells, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; East Basset, 150 to 155; East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 2½ to 2½; East Tamar, 10s. to 11s.; Great Alfred, 33s. to 35s.; Great South Tolgus, 13 to 13½; an improvement was reported here on Friday. Herodfoot, 15 to 17; Hingston Down, 4½ to 4½. Kelly Bray, 3½ to 3½; the ore sampled is calculated to realise a profit of 300l. for October month. Pendern have been dealt in, at 3 to 3½. North Downs, 13 to 13½; North Robert, 3 to 3½; Rosewarne United, 42½ to 45, and enquired for. Sortridge Consols in demand at 16s. to 17s., and mine improved. South Caradon, 24s. to 25s.; South Condurrow, 16s. to 17s.; St. Day United, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Tincroft, 5 to 5½. Tolcarne have advanced to 35s., 37s. 6d. Tre-watha, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Vale of Towy, 15s. to 16s.; West Caradon, 145 to 147½; West Seton, 385 to 395; Wheel Arthur, 10s. to 11s. Wheel Clifford, 295 to 305, and business doing. Wheel Crebhor have kept in good demand at 7s. to 8s. Wheel Harriet advanced to 21s., 22s., and seems likely to rise. New Seton, 13 to 13½. Wheel Unity, 24s. to 26s., and a large business doing. Wheel Wrey, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Mary Ann, 33 to 34; Lady Bertha, 1 to 1; North Frances, 6 to 6½. North Basset, 6½ to 7½; at this meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. Providence Mines, 47½ to 50; Wheel Margaret, 52½ to 55; Tamar Consols, 2½ to 3; Par Consols, 10½ to 11½. South Carn Brea, 2 to 2½; a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made at the meeting. West Basset, 20 to 21. Wheel Buller continue in demand at 100 to 110. Tre-lawny, 4 to 4½; the wine is now down 5½ fathoms below the 110, and seems to be in a good bunch of ore, and will soon be as deep as the shaft; in the wine 12 fathoms east of this lode is worth 2 tons per fathom, and is shortly expected to be down in the run of ore, and improving; the shares are rather more enquired for. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 60 to 62½; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 250l. 18s. on the two months; no dividend was declared, but a balance of 756l. 2s. 6d. carried over; according to the report, the shaft on Williams's lode is 2 fathoms below the 46, and lode worth 15l. per fathom; the 46 east is worth 16l. per fathom. Carnyorth, 2 to 2½. Wheel Uny, 9 to 10, and rather enquired for. Minera, 130 to 135. United Mines rose on Friday from 135 to 145, and became in demand. Wheel Basset, 180 to 185; Rosewarne and Herland, 10½ to 11½; South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Although the reporter for the Mining Journal was not allowed to be present at the Herodfoot meeting, on Thursday, we are enabled to give our readers an insight into what took place, and the substance at least of the resolutions passed. As it was understood before the meeting that the local clique had purchased the majority of shares, and were determined to obtain the management of the mine, Mr. Wolferstan did not attend. On behalf of the local shareholders, a merchant and share dealer, having upwards of 200 shares in his name, his solicitor, and the engineer of the company, were present, and in order to test the strength of the meeting at once, and to prevent unnecessary discussion in the progress of the business, Mr. Dunsford proposed, and another shareholder seconded, that Mr. J. Y. Watson should take the chair instead of the engineer of the company, Mr. Loam, who had been proposed and seconded, as all subsequent resolutions were, by the solicitor and dealer. On a scrutiny, the local party produced proxies for 533 shares, which, being the majority of the mine, further opposition was rendered useless, and a string of resolutions, which had been previously drawn up by the solicitor, were proposed by him, seconded, as we said before, by his colleague or client, and passed by the Chairman, the trio thus becoming as absolute as the three tailors of Tooley-street, but not without the indignant protest on more than one occasion of other shareholders present. The first act of the drama, or farce, was to oust the reporter for the Mining Journal, but this was not done without several of the shareholders expressing themselves as perfectly ashamed at such conduct, and they wished it to be understood publicly they were no parties to such an uncourtous act, and the determination to prevent publicity they considered both unfair and unsatisfactory. One and all, however, had in this instance also to succumb to the *tria juncta in uno*, and it is only left for us to chronicle the event. Act the second commenced by a resolution, "in order to reduce the excessive expense of management," that the services of the manager, clerk at the mine, and secretary in London, be dispensed with. Number three—that Captain Trevillian, the underground agent, who was present, be the pursuer and manager of the mine, at a salary of 12l. 12s. a month (the same as had been objected to in Mr. Wolferstan), and that his son be the clerk. The next resolution was the appointment of a finance committee at Liskeard, and which consists amongst others of three lawyers, and the engineer or servant of the company. It was rather made a merit of by the mover of this and all previous resolutions that not a single merchant was on the committee, but it seems to be thought by others that three legal gentlemen on one committee, and two to form a quorum, was, to say the least, rather unusual. We have thus far endeavoured to give the heads of the resolutions passed, and it only remains for us to remark that the mine has no longer a London office, but is in the

hands entirely of local parties, who will work it and manage it as they please. We sincerely hope, as the Chairman stated to the meeting, that merchants will not be allowed to have any undue preference in supplying materials, though it will not much matter, perhaps, as few out-adventurers are likely to remain in the company now, and when too late to be remedied, it may be found a great blow and discouragement has been given to mining in the district generally. Cornwall owes half its prosperity to the capital invested in its mines by out-adventurers, who will not long submit to be dictated by local cliques, and will avoid mines which are subject to them. It was said at the meeting by the Chairman that the attack upon "merchant mines" in our articles, and in the correspondence forwarded to us, was looked upon not only insulting to Liskeard, but to Cornwall generally. We have reason to know, however, that our remarks have been complimented and approved of, not only in different parts of Cornwall, but by parties of high respectability connected with Liskeard itself, and, in fact, no honest management can take umbrage at them.

On the Stock Exchange, a considerable amount of business in Mining Shares has been transacted during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 160; East Wheal Russell, 87, 9, 10, 10, 11, 10, 10; Great South Tolgus, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13; Vale of Towy, 4; Wheal Mary Ann, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32; Grambler, 60, 62, 62; West Basset, 21; North Frances, 61; North Wheal Basset, 7, 6, 6; South Caradon, 245.

In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—North Rhine of South Australia, 4, 4, 4, 4; Port Phillip, 4; Dun Mountain, 4; Scottish Australian, 4.

In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Imperial Brazilian, 4; Mariquita, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4; Cobre, 49; St. John del Rey, 11, 10, 10; Fortuna, 3, 2, 3; Lusitania, 1.

Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares, "outside," have experienced a slight downward tendency during the week, but in the absence of any definite cause for such fall it can only be attributed to the uneasy feeling in the money market. Transactions have taken place at the following prices:—North Rhine, 17s. 18s.; Mariquita, 12s. 9d., 13s. 3d.; St. John del Rey, 10, 11, 11; Cobre, 49, 49; Port Phillip, 4; Fortuna, 2, 3; Lusitania, 1, 1; Brazilian, 4; Worthing, 11s. 13s.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3235 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,238 19s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard 127 5s., average produce, 8; average price per ton, 7 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 260 tons 7 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Oct. 6.....	4352	1190 6	6 7	26 5 0	90 10
" 13.....	4346	129 18	6 7	5 17 0	90 11
" 20.....	4312	128 15	6 7	5 17 0	90 11
" 27.....	2507	128 15	6 7	5 17 0	90 11
Nov. 3.....	3235	127 5	7 8	7 10 0	93 2

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1 4s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 11d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7d.

The Carn Brea Mines declared their 103d dividend on Tuesday—2000l. (2l. per share),—making 2531 10s. already paid on each 15l. share.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Oct. 31 (Mr. John Philp in the chair), the accounts for July, August and September showed—Balance last audit, 12841 8s. 9d.; ore sold, 6022 13s. 5d.; Penhauger adventurers for pumps, 171 6s. 2d.; 7323 15s. 4d.;—mine cost, merchants' bills, dues, &c., June, 1737 1s. 5d.; July, 1737 1s. 5d.; August, 1737 1s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 2111 13s. 6d. Upon the three months' working there was a profit of 2271 4s. 9d. A dividend of 1040l. (1l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1071 13s. 6d. carried to the credit of the next account. Capt. W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, and T. Grenfell reported that the stopes and pitches were producing a fair quantity of ore. On the Saturday previous they sold 70 tons (computed) of lead ore to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 25s. 6d. per ton. At their next account they hoped to pay a 1l. dividend, and a bonus of 1l. per share, as four crop parcels would be included in the next quarter's account against three months' cost.

At the Tolvaids Mine meeting, on Oct. 17, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance last audit, 491 11s. 11d.; ore sold (less dues, 148 14s. 6d.), 2462 14s. 1d.;—mine cost, May and June, 1289 13s. 6d.; 4507 15s. 6d.; 4541 15s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 713 11s. 5d. A dividend of 4507 15s. 6d. per share was declared, and a balance of 2631 11s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. The report of the auditors, Messrs. W. Ash and J. Hosking testified to the accuracy of the accounts. The report of the agents, Capt. F. Gundry and E. Johns, stated that the stopes and pitches were looking well. Their next sampling would be about 360 tons.

At Exmouth Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2743 17s. 4d.; lead ore sold, 2952 11s. 11d.; blende, 1377 10s.; copper, 441 12s.; received canal dues, 21 16s.—5924 7s. 3d.—Dividend last meeting, 712 10s.; mine cost, &c., June, 909 1s. 11d.; July, 994 6s. 8d.; coal, timber, horse, &c., 1361 9s. 3d.; Stannaries dues, 41 18s. 4d.; interest and commission, 108 5s. 9d.; discount on ore bills, 20 3s. 3d.; dues, 226 11s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 2812 9s. 2d. A dividend of 712 10s. 6d. per share was declared, and a balance of 2100 10s. 2d. carried to the credit of the next account. Captain W. Skewes and J. Nichols reported that the pitches in general were not looking quite so good as in the two months past, owing to the hardness of the ground, which they believed to be only temporary. All the appliances for the working of the stamps would be complete in about ten days.

At the Grambler and St. Aubyn Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for August and September showed—Balance last audit, 5051 4s. 6d.; copper ores and tin-stuff (less 18th dues), 1109 16s. 2d.—1705 0s. 8d.—Labour cost for Aug. and Sept., 705 11s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 117 11s. 4d.; coal, 120 15s. 6d.; showing profit on the two months' workings of 250 15s., and carrying 756 2s. 6d. to next account. The report is among the Mining Correspondence.

At the St. Day United Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the accounts were passed, showing a balance of profit, after all liabilities had been charged up, of 684 10s. 5d. The manager gave a lengthy report of the operations at the mine, the present and future prospects of which he considered exceedingly encouraging. Votes of thanks to the manager, committee, and secretary having been unanimously accorded, the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. The report will appear in next week's Journal. There were present a large number of the London and local shareholders.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on Oct. 26 (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts for June, July, and August showed—Balance last audit, 4791 8s. 2d.; mine cost, June to August, 1017 4s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 531 7s. 1d.—2027 16s. 8d.—Ore sold, &c., 1109 11s.; coal, 400 16s.; leaving debit balance, 457 9s. 8d. On the quarter there was a loss of 439 0s. 6d.—The proposal of Mr. R. R. Michell to depart from the agreement between West Wheal Providence and Wheal Trelawny, by sinking a new shaft for the erection of the 60-inch cylinder pumping-engine, instead of the position specified in the existing agreement, having been submitted to the West Wheal Providence meeting, which refused to assent to any departure from the arrangement entered into, it was resolved that Mr. Michell be informed of that decision by Mr. Robinson, the pursuer. A call of 9s. per share was made. Messrs. Hinds, Minton, Allender, and Munt were re-elected to the committee of management. The agent's report appears in another column.

At the Calstock Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 26 (Mr. John Bayly in the chair), the accounts for May, June, July, and August showed—Balance last audit, 7911 2s. 8d.; discount allowed on calls, 161 8s. 7d.; mine cost, May to Aug., 1098 0s. 5d.; salary for auditing, &c., 11 11s.; merchants' bills, 360 15s. 3d.; dues, 67 4s. 3d.; Taylor and Sons for inspection and report, 6 6s.; commission, interest, &c., 307 11s. 1d.—2597 2s. 3d.—Call, 912 2s. 6d.; carrying of ore sold, 10 11s. 3d.; ore sold, July, 514 15s. 3d.; September, 546 19s. 8d.; leaving debit balance, 307 10s. 2d. An estimated account of receipts and payments before next meeting showed a debit balance of 755 9s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The shares on which the last call was in arrears were forfeited, with power to the pursuer to restore them on payment of the calls due thereon, and the call that day made, within 14 days. The report of the agents, Capt. W. B. Colman and W. Jennings, was read, which stated that the audit level east, on the canter lode, was driving with the intention of intersecting a north underlay lode and branch, which would form a junction with each other in about 20 fms. more driving. Once where the south lode formed a junction with the canter there was a large mass of rich looking gossan to be seen at surface. There were 80 hands employed.

At the Penhauger Mine meeting, on Oct. 26 (Mr. M. Loom in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, July, 391 18s. 8d.; Aug., 102 13s. 5d.; engine, &c., 250 12s. 1d.—Call, 490 12s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 91 12s. 1d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Mr. Dunsford was appointed secretary, at a salary of three guineas per month. It was resolved that a correct list of the shareholders, with their names and addresses, be sent by the London secretary to the local pursuer monthly. The report of the agent, Capt. R. Knapp, stated that they had sunk about 6 ft. in the bottom of the shaft, and had broken some exceedingly fine stones of lead from the lode, which was still going down. The prospects of the mine quite equalled his expectations.

At the Ribden Mine meeting, on Oct. 27 (Mr. J. S. Richmond in the chair), the receipts and expenditure from July 1 to Sept. 30 showed—Balance last audit, 182 15s. 3d.; received on account of the first call, 1191 8s.; second call, 922 10s.; 2244 8s. 8d.; mine cost, May, 300 7s. 1d.; June, 255 11s. 7d.; balance dividend machinery account, 500 12s.; paid on account of purchase, 150 12s.; July, 363 15s. 11d.; banker's charges, 11 5s.; leaving credit balance, 658 10s. A supplementary account made up to the end of September showed an available balance of 1141 15s. The directors' report stated that no exertion had been spared to put the mine into the best condition for its further development; and although the execution of those works had involved an unexpected delay and expense, they were fully satisfied that the outlay was imperative, and had been conducted in the most practical and economical way. They had every reason to hope that their first most sanguine hopes would now be realised, and that the mine, furnished as it would be with every necessary power and appliance, would soon take its rank amongst the successful and established mines. The report of Captain R. Nines was read, which stated that if the weather continued favourable he expected the engine would be ready to work about Christmas, when the sinking of both Gilbert's and Ingleby's shafts should be resumed as soon after as possible, when he had every confidence of the greatest success. Mr. J. T. Wood, of Derby, who on behalf of the company, had examined the machinery, and made the requisite enquiries to enable him to advise the company as to the steps they should take in the erection of the pumping-engine, in his report recommended 12-inch pumps to be put down in the first instance, and if the quantity of water was found to be small, work the engine slowly, or vice versa. It was resolved that seven directors be elected for the ensuing year—Messrs. Richmond, Butler, Cullen, Phillips, Weston, Bourne, and Major H. Fitzgerald. Five guineas were allowed for each audit, Mr. H. Grove being appointed the auditor. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the South Carn Brea meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts from May to Aug. showed—Balance last audit, 6001 6s. 6d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., May, 277 4s. 2d.; June, 319 12s. 11d.; August, 275 6s. 4d.; advance on tribute, 40 1s.; sundries, 19 2s. 8d.; commission and interest, 21 8s. 6d.—1755 12s. 9d.—Calls received, 620 2s.; advance on tribute, 10 1s.; ore sold, 696 3s. 5d.; leaving debit balance, 428 17s. 4d. A supplementary account up to Nov. 8 showed liabilities, 228 5s. 5d.; and assets, 447 10s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. T. G. Gilmanville recommending that a drawing engine be erected, as it cost 45 12s. per month for horse hire to keep the mine clear of stuff. The report of Capt. W. Roberts and John Dawkins, which stated that, viewing the immensely strong lode, and the large quantity of ground that might be taken away, provided that the mine was ventilated by a shaft from surface, they considered it more than an ordinary speculation, and worthy of outlay for erecting drawing and stamping engines. It was resolved that the matters contained in Messrs. Roberts and Dawkins' report be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

At Wheal Henry meeting, on the mine, on Tuesday (Mr. Francis Pryor in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3455 15s. 11d. The Chairman stated that, in consequence of the majority of the shares being held out of the country, it was deemed advisable that the mine should be represented in London. A resolution to that effect having been unanimously passed, Mr. Edward King, of Austinfray, was appointed secretary, and the manager was authorised to hand him all books and papers belonging to the mine. The committee of management was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. Williams, E. Boyle, R. Hallett, J. Halster, and E. H. Hawke. The prospects of the mine were considered highly satisfactory.

At North Basset meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for July and August showed—Balance last audit, 4884 17s. 4d.; mine cost, July, 1066 2s. 9d.; August, 1066 17s. 11d.; property tax on dues and profits, 166 13s. 3d.; advance on tribute, 180 12s. 12s.;—Copper ore sold, July, 580 7s. 5d.; August, 1057 12s. 10d.; Capt. T. G. Gilmanville recommending that a drawing engine be erected, as it cost 45 12s. per month for horse hire to keep the mine clear of stuff. The report of Capt. T. G. Gilmanville and John Dawkins, which stated that, viewing the immensely strong lode, and the large quantity of ground that might be taken away, provided that the mine was ventilated by a shaft from surface, they considered it more than an ordinary speculation, and worthy of outlay for erecting drawing and stamping engines. It was resolved that the matters contained in Messrs. Roberts and Dawkins' report be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

At Wheal Tehidy meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for July and August showed—Balance last audit, 4801 13s. 4d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., July, 171 11s. 2d.; August, 148 8s. 4d.; advance on tribute, 20 1s.; sundries, 81 5s. 6d.—528 18s. 2d.—Advance on tribute, 20 1s.; arrears of call, 371 13s.; leaving debit balance, 711 5s. 2d. A supplementary account up to Dec. 13 showed liabilities, 111 11s. 11d.; and assets, 349 9s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The accounts showed that a special meeting be convened to consider the propriety of declaring forfeited all shares which shall then be in arrears of call. Captain J. Pope reported that the 60 was in killass, and from the run of Carn Brea lodes, two or three might be expected to be cut before they reached the boundary, the distance being about 35 fms., in the same parallel with the most productive lodes in the Carn Brea mines.

At South Wheal Ellen meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 894 10s. 10d.; mine cost, June, 246 13s. 10d.; July, 186 15s. 3d.; August, 290 8s. 3d.; Sept., 182 13s. 4d.; dues, 21 19s. 4d.; surgeon, four months, 5 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 632 6s. 3d.—2390 4s. 1d.—Call, 806 12s.; copper ore sold, 361 16s.; lead, 37 8s. 10d.; pack, 15 15s.; blende, 12 12s.; sundries, 16 11s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 1084 13s. 2d. A call of 1 1s. 2d. per share was made. Capt. S. Thomas and J. Garland reported that the next sampling would be about 40 tons. There were employed in the mine 72 hands. In reply to questions, the captain stated that he should be down to the next level by Christmas, and that the following sampling they expected would be 70 tons of copper ore. Three relinquishments were tendered to the meeting.

At Camborne Consols Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 2501 15s. 9d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., May, 144 4s. 11d.; June, 86 7s. 6d.; July, 133 6s. 10d.; August, 76 6s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 20 1s.; interest and commission, 13 9s. 10d.—755 10s. 8d.—Advance on tribute, 20 1s.; call received, 180 15s.; copper ore sold, Aug., 1057 12s. 10d.; July, 580 7s. 5d.; leaving debit balance, 177 10s. 6d. The accounts showed that a special meeting be convened to consider the propriety of declaring forfeited all shares which shall then be in arrears of call. Capt. Roberts reported that, judging from present appearances, he thought the next sampling would be about 25 tons.

At Bwlch Consols quarterly general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. T. Dorrington in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 268 0s. 1d.; cash on account of call, 257 18s.; loan, 300 12s. 11d.—Three months' labour cost, 569 11s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 78 6s. 11d.; water rent, &c., 30 11s. 4d.; London expenses, 35 9s. 9d.; leaving a credit balance of 107 15s. 3d. A call of 6s. per share was made, payable by instalments—3s. on the 29th inst. per share was made. Capt. Roberts reported that since the last meeting they had pushed on the 70, but have not yet got under the run of ore gone down in the bottom of the 60. A cross-cut had been put out from the 70 on a rich vein of ore, with two well-defined walls, which had gone off in an easterly direction from this level, now worth 15 cwt. per fm., very promising. The produce for the next two months is estimated at 18 tons per month; and should the 70 improve, which is fully expected will be the case, the returns will be considerably augmented. All the machinery is working well. There are at present forty men and three trammers at work on the mine.

At Herodfoot Mine meeting, held at the company's offices, on Thursday, over which Mr. Leam, of Liskeard, presided, a portion of the shareholders present, who, by proxy, were the majority, objected to the admission of our reporter, without, however, assigning any reason for taking such an unusual course; and although the majority of the shareholders present were strongly in favour of the presence of a reporter, the Chairman thought fit to overrule the wishes of those present, and requested him to retire. Several gentlemen protested against that step being taken, on the ground that it was contrary to precedent, that it was highly impolitic, and exceedingly unjust to absent shareholders. In the absence of any sufficient reason being put forth for this unseemly conduct, and without in any way impeaching the integrity or honesty of purpose of the party so acting, they certainly cannot be surprised if suspicion and distrust creep in, which cannot but seriously militate against the interest of bona fide shareholders. The representatives holding the larger interest, of course, carried their point, the services of Mr. Wolferstan, the manager, being dispensed with, and the offices of the company removed from London.

At the Lewis Mines meeting, Oct. 27, the accounts for the three months ending Aug. showed—Balance last audit, 177 4s. 11d.; ore sold and carriage, 2920 16s. 8d.—3098 1s. 7d.—Mine cost, June, July, and Aug., 1747 13s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 769 4s. 1d.; dues, 242 9s. 3d.; banker's charges, 66 14s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 271 10s. 8d. Capt. W. Bishop and W. Martyn reported that there were five pitches working at a tribute of 3s. in 11, and 10 at tribute varying from 6s. to 13s. 4d. in 17. They congratulated the shareholders upon being in possession of Trannack sett, now known as Wheal Lewis, which has long been a barrier to their operations west. That sett, they considered a valuable one, and the driving of the levels would afford every facility for effectually developing it, and that without the aid of extra machinery, as the water was already drained to the 130 by means of Lewis engine.

At the Bampfyde Copper Mining Company seventh half-yearly meeting, to be held at the Stork Hotel, Liverpool, on Wednesday next (Mr. H. Lafont in the chair), the accounts will show—Balance last audit, 47 9s. 11d.; ore sold, less freight and charges, 1211 17s. 1d.; call, 1097 7s. 6d.; sundries, 28 12s. 6d.—2329 17s. 1d.—Mine cost, tributers' subsist, salaries, &c., May, 304 12s. 2d.; June, 309 6s. 1d.; July, 292 4s. 1d.; Aug., 307 15s. 4d.; Sept., 344 17s. 2d.; Oct., 281 14s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 493 4s. 4d. The assets, including the estimated value of ore at market and on the mine, exceed the liabilities by 998 4s. 4d. The liabilities being an account due for pumping and other machinery. The principal features of the mine since the last meeting have been little changed. The output of ore had been decreased, partly by the dry weather, when the surface operations being insufficient to work the eastern wheel, the mine could not be kept in fork, partly by the heavy rains, when more water flowed into the engine-shaft than the pumps were capable of lifting, and by the ore parts of the lodes in the 30 and 40 becoming to some extent worked out, whilst the winzes in the 40 bottom, whence all the ore was now raising, were sunk too deep to be worked without much greater expense and difficulty than if the 60 were driven up west underneath those parts. In order to accomplish the work, the pumps, and the pumping machinery at the bottom would be completed in a few days, and it was hoped the explorations at present being prosecuted would be in time to render further calls unnecessary. The board had been compelled to declare forfeited 1285 shares, through non-payment of the call made on Aug. 10. Up to the present period of the company's career the value of ore raised exceeded 9000l., the entire capital subscribed, including purchase, about 3000l., being little more than 7000l. The most satisfactory results were expected to be realised from the lower levels. Capt. Joseph Pope's report will be read, who considers that the present indications are of a very favourable character. Upon the termination of the general business, a special meeting will be convened, for the purpose of confirming the formation of the shares referred to above.

At the Wheal Frank Mills meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 744 2s. 4d.; mine cost, July, 564 5s. 1d.; August, 478 3s. 6d.; Stannaries dues, 24 4s. 9d.; timber, 127 11s. 10d.; discount on ore bills, 9 7s. 11d.; dues, 74 12s. 6d.—1991 10s. 10d.—Call received, 106 1s.; ore sold, 1057 2s. 2d.; leaving debit balance, 833 8s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. There were arrears of call amounting to 211 10s. Capt. J. P. Nichols and John Cornish reported that there were 10 tribute pitches, which were looking the same as for some time past, and yielding their usual quantities of ore, with the exception of the one at the back of the 45 shaft, at 5l. per ton, which had greatly improved. The mine had much improved since the last general meeting, and their prospects were cheering. Number of hands employed, 126.

At the Cologne Mining Company meeting, at the London Tavern, on Monday (Mr. Parke Pittar in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that the company be dissolved, Mr. Youngusband, the grant, being appointed liquidator. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the property the grant is to be paid 3000l. as a remuneration for past and future services. The liabilities, including the mortgage debt, amounted to 12,000l. It was stated that the bond and debenture holders would receive their claim and interest thereon, and a sum be left to be divided among the original shareholders. During the past few months the Vahberg Mine alone returned a net profit of above 1000l. per month. Details in another column.

At the Californian Consolidated Quartz Mine meeting, on Monday, the resolution passed at a special general meeting, on August 2, "that his company be wound up voluntarily and dissolved," was confirmed, and the liquidators appointed.

From Liverpool, our correspondent (Mr. T. E. W. Thomas) states that the 24s. business is slight. Dale, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Ribben, 13s. to 15s.; Tolcarne, 2s.; Unity, 2s.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that a fair business has been done in mining shares; prices steady, with little variation. The Trevisa Mining Company (Limited), which has purchased the machinery and plant of the late Parnose Company, has certainly made most extraordinary progress in a short time. About two months ago the new company purchased the whole set and plant for about 1000l., including expenses, and they have now about 60 workmen employed on tribute, tutwork, and dressing, and are now raising 70 tons of ore per month, consisting of blende, lead, and copper ores, and they expect to be in the dividend list ere long. Almost all the shareholders reside in Leeds. The captain says that he will shortly raise 100 tons of metal per month, and that the 35 fm. level is now worth 20l. per fm. The shares, which were all allotted immediately after the registration of the company, came out at 2s. 6d. premium, and are now quoted at 15s. to 20s. per share, but sellers are difficult to be found. The shares in Penhauger Moor Mine (800 in number) are now allotted. The engine lately purchased will be erected forthwith, and the works, which are progressing, will be pushed on with vigour. The mine is situated at St. Enoch, in Cornwall, near the old Boston and Chyprase Tin Mines, and is well worth attention, as will be seen from an extract of Capt. Gledhill's report:—"Since the commencement of bringing up the lode by the engine-horse shaft, we have unexpectedly discovered two tin lodes, the first being from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan, quartz, mende, and good stones of copper ore; the second is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, 4 ft. of which is saving

work for tin; the remainder is composed of flookan, quartz, mende, peach, and good spots of copper. The ground gone through in bringing up the lode is of a promising character, and congenial for mineral." We have seen specimens of tin from the discovery at Penhauger Moor, which is of a good and excellent quality, and contains a very high percentage. From the economical manner in which this mine has been commenced, and is now being carried on, the shares cannot fail to become of great value. They are held principally in Leeds and Cornwall. Craven Moor, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Hebdon Moor, 13 1/2 to 14; Merrifield, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 2s. to 1s. 6d. dis.; Yorkshire Mining Company, 1/4 dis. to par.

CORNISH ENGINES.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for Sept. as 22. They have consumed 1331 tons of coal, and lifted 9 1/2 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,300,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. Engines have exceeded the average duty at Alfred Consols, Carrog Mines, Great Work, North Roskear, St. Aubyn and Grylls, and South Wheal Frances. At Dolcoath, the water supplied to the boilers is cold: they stop stem times. At Carn Brea, a pair of rolls are worked to crush the samples.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
Sold on the 14th October.				
Kewick	22	£18 3 0	Washington Co.	
Sold on the 25th October.				
Laxey	100	18 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Sold on the 29th October.				
Wheal Trelawny	70	25 8 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.	
Sold on the 31st October.				
East Loggins	60	15 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
ditto	60	15 6 0	ditto	
Cwmystwith	50	14 11 0	ditto	
Gosling	50	14 9 0	ditto	
ditto	27	17 0 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.	
ditto	12	17 15 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.	
Sold on the 1st November.				
Minera	100	14 8 0	Adam Eytton.	
ditto	100	14 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
ditto	100	14 6 6	ditto	
ditto	13	14 0 0	Adam Eytton.	
ditto	13	14 0 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.	
ditto	15	14 5 6	Adam Eytton.	
ditto	23	13 16 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.	
ditto	20	13 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Sold on the mine.				
Dundalk	10	13 5 0		

BLENDE.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
Sold on the 1st November.				
Minera	60	£3 15 6	W. Kenrick.	
ditto	40	4 2 9	R. C. and W. Wright.	

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
Sold on the 29th October.				
St. Day United	20 14 2 14	£75 15 0	£1570 7 10—	
Gt. Wh. Fortune	13 16 2 26	—	1172 6 4—	
Gt. Hewas	3 1 2 27	83 12 6	257 17 10—	Daubuz & Co.
ditto	1 1 2 12	67 10 0	73 13 8—	ditto
ditto	3 7 1 10	83 12 6	251 11 1—	Harvey & Co.
ditto	0 17 3 6	67 10 0	60 18 6—	ditto
Sold on the 1st November.				
Trelawny Consols	4 15 1 12	80 10 0	383 16 1—	
Sold on the 3rd November.				
Tincroft	10 0 0 0	70 15 0	—	Enth

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MODEL OR RELIEF MAP OF CORNWALL.
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 This relief map or model of Cornwall is based on the 1 in. Ordnance Survey. It will measure 6 ft. 6 in. in length, and 5 ft. in breadth. It constitutes a perfect model from nature, contains the whole geological formation of the county, and illustrates the geology and the varied configurations of one of the most important mineral districts in the world. It will also contain and distinguish the position and names of every town and village in the county, as likewise the situation and names of upwards of 2000 mines.
 The whole of the River Tamar will be included in the model, showing the various mines on the Devonshire side, situated within two miles of its banks, which will include the Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, East Russell, Devon and Cornwall, Tamar Consols, &c.
 The great mineral-bearing districts are also distinctly delineated, with their table lands, plains, valleys, drainage, basins, water partings, the courses of rivers, and their low and lofty coasts.
 The whole of the colours and tints will be true to the colouring of nature, and the lettering will be executed by copper-plate engraving in the highest style of art, affording full reference to the towns, villages, and mining districts, as also to the granite, clay, slate, serpentine, and other formations peculiar to the county.
 Plane surface maps, of whatever character, fail to give accurate ideas. Take one example:—A series of dotted or curved lines are made to represent mountains; but the task of imagining elevations is difficult and unnatural, hence the great physical features of the globe remain comparatively unknown, and the terms table lands, water sheds, mountain slopes, &c., exist only as unintelligible and perplexing sounds.
 It is a general complaint that the better the map the more difficult it is to be consulted, as the hill shading, when elaborately executed, obscures the lettering to such a degree that a lengthened examination becomes positively painful.
 The eminent geographer, Alexander Keith Johnston, in writing on this subject says:—"The art of portraying mountains on maps has not yet reached perfection. The principal merit of a map, next to accuracy, consists in distinctness, but here shading interferes, and we prefer giving a black line, thus—indicating the mountain ranges, to obscuring the map with futile attempts to give a clear idea of elevations. The physical position of a place, or its elevation above the level of the sea, is an element of great importance, but this information cannot be conveyed by means of an ordinary map; relief alone can effect it. To the geologist, faithfully executed reliefs are of the highest importance, as theories may often be confirmed, and ideas amplified, by the study of such representations of the earth's contours, while to the military student, the engineer, and the traveller, they are almost indispensable."
 Contrary to the ordinary models of localities, which are constructed of plaster of Paris, and are therefore cumbersome and liable to fracture, the raised map of Cornwall will be made from a novel preparation of paper maché, and will wholly avoid these objections.
 In preparing and publishing the relief map or model of his native county, Mr. Spargo does not aim at present profit; his object is to aid the geologist and mining interest of the district in their important researches, by offering them the direct means by which to attain a correct knowledge of the peculiar features of the very mineral district to which their attention must necessarily be directed.
 The subscription price of the model is 45s. Applications to Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF GENTLEMEN INTERESTED
 in MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON, HELD at the TOWN HALL, CAMBORNE, on Wednesday, the 26th day of October,
 JOHN ST. AUBYN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

ROBT. AT HUNT, Esq., F.R.S., explained the principles on which he proposes that a Miners' Association for these counties should be established, after which the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—
 It was a "meeting approved of the formation of a society to be called 'The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire,' which shall devote itself to the encouragement and advancement of mining and mine engineering, promote the exchange of information and ideas, secure the record of the results of experience and observation, devise plans for the education of the practical miner in those branches of science which bear immediately on mining, establish local collections which shall illustrate the geology, mineralogy, and physical phenomena of each district, and by all available methods aim at the improvement of the great mining interests of Western England."

It was moved by STEPHEN H. JAMES, Esq., and seconded by SAMUEL HIGGS, Esq., that since it is important that the advantages of this association should be as accessible as possible to all the miners of Cornwall and Devonshire, it is expedient to divide this great mineral district into four, to be called respectively the Western, the West Central, the East Central, and the Eastern Divisions, and that the leading miners in each division be invited to co-operate, so as to secure a good working arrangement.
 It was moved by Capt. THOMAS RICHARDS, and seconded by Mr. JAMES SIDS, that this association shall consist of Members who shall be mine agents, officers of mines, or such persons as shall be deemed eligible by a council, who shall pay as a subscription £1 per annum; of Gentlemen, who shall be working miners, and who shall pay a subscription of 5s. per annum; of Associates, who shall be the proprietors of mineral property, large mine adventurers and others, who shall have given donations to the association; and of Honorary Members, who shall be such men of eminence as the council may see fit to elect.
 It was moved by R. W. FOX, Esq., and seconded by FREDERICK HILL, Esq., that this association shall be governed by a council, to consist of a president, eight vice-presidents, one, at least, of whom to be selected from the members of each division; twelve councillors, three to be selected from each district; a treasurer; four honorary secretaries, one for each division; and a general secretary.
 It was moved by ROBERT HAY PIKE, Esq., and seconded by B. Q. CORN, Esq., that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to arrange the details of the organisation of the "Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire," with power to add to their number, and that Mr. Robert Hunt be requested to draw out a statement of the objects of the association, which shall, under the sanction of this committee, be printed and circulated extensively:—
 RICHARD DAVEY, Esq., M.P.
 JOHN ST. AUBYN, Esq., M.P.
 NICHOLAS KENDALL, Esq., M.P.
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 W. M. JENKINSON, Esq., F.R.S.
 JOHN S. BICKFORD, Esq.
 CAPT. WILLIAM RICHARDS.
 CAPT. CHARLES THOMAS.
 CAPT. NICHOLAS VIVIAN.
 CAPT. JOSEPH VIVIAN.
 CAPT. THOMAS RICHARDS.
 CAPT. WILLIAM DAVEY.
 That Mr. Robert H. Pike be invited to act as treasurer, and Mr. Almond E. Paul as secretary pro tem.
 It was moved by Mr. SYDNEY HODGES, and seconded by R. Q. CORN, Esq., that the names of persons desirous of becoming members of the "Miners' Association" shall now be received by Mr. Almond E. Paul, and that subscriptions and donations shall be paid to him, and by him to the treasurer.
 It was moved by CHARLES FOX, Esq., and seconded by Capt. JAMES ROWE, that the unanimous thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, presented to Mr. ROBERT HUNT, for the very valuable and able exposition which he has made of the principles on which he proposes to establish for the counties of Cornwall and Devon a Miners' Association, considering that the attention which he must have devoted to this object for a considerable period must have been done at a great sacrifice to him of valuable time and labour.
 It was moved by Capt. JOSEPH VIVIAN, and seconded by Mr. JOHN CAPT, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he has conducted the business of this meeting.

ALMOND E. PAUL, Sec. pro tem.

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Notices to Correspondents.

AMERICAN DIGGING MACHINE.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can see the particulars of the American digging (or earth moving) machine? Perhaps some of them can furnish me with a description of a similar machine, or rather one capable to perform similar work.—WILLIAM BROWN, Northampton.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.—To the speculative public nothing can be more gratifying than your announcement that another attempt has been made to establish a Mining Exchange; for there can be no doubt that the "Corner" assembly has been very prejudicial to all parties concerned, as it has induced the idea that the dealers in mine shares were not more respectable than they should be. Now, however, the rules of the New Mining Exchange may be, it must be apparent that all erroneous ideas upon this point will be removed, even if it be simply upon the principle that two cords act contrarily rather than let each other see signs of cowardice. The simple fact of the actions of the members of the Mining Exchange being subjected to a certain amount of inspection by the governing power appointed by themselves, must cause general honesty, even should one or two black sheep be amongst the flock; and thus greater confidence on the part of capitalists will be ensured. I entirely concur with your statement that the present is the most practical suggestion that has been made, and heartily wish the promoters of the institution success.—M.

ANTIMONY ORE.—A large seam of antimony ore has been discovered in the south of France. Can any of your correspondents inform me of its precise locality?—W. S.

ALUMINIUM.—I was much disappointed to read, in last week's *Journal*, so unfavourable an account of the progress made with regard to the introduction of aluminium, as, from the patents to which you have so frequently referred, the object of which seemed almost exclusively confined to the utilisation of aluminium, I had hoped that price was the sole obstacle to its general use. As to Mr. Barker's suggestion, that if it could be made it would be sold at 30s. per cwt. it might be employed as a substitute for the zinc bath in galvanising iron, I consider it very valuable, and as at one time it appeared scarcely probable that zinc could ever be sold at its present price, I do not at all despair of an equal amount of success being arrived at with aluminium. As Mr. Barker appears to have had long experience with the new metal, may I ask him to state, through your *Journal*, whether it is really exempt from oxidation? If it be so, I believe that, even at a far higher price than Mr. Barker names, it might be used for the coating of wire to be employed for telegraphic purposes, as the waste caused by the oxidation of ordinary galvanised wire might be thus avoided.—J. W.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Some time since I became a shareholder in a mine in Devonshire, connected with the Cost-book System, which proving unsuccessful was dissolved, and all liabilities duly discharged, but that all had failed, so that priority claims, through threats of action by creditors, to pay much more than their due proportion of the debts, application was made to the Stannaries Court for an adjustment of accounts; and the proceedings had reached a certain stage, when the Registrar called on the secretary to verify the several transfers on oath. This he was unable to do, and represented that it appeared to be unnecessary, as by the custom of the cost-book transfers duly signed and witnessed were always held to be valid proof of proprietorship; but the Registrar being of a different opinion insisted on compliance with his order, and the matters are brought to a dead lock, and the complainants can obtain no redress. Such of your readers as are conversant with the working of the cost-book will be able to say whether the decision of the Registrar is correct or not; for, if right, shareholders are placed in a position very different to what is generally believed; and the decision seems tantamount to a denial of justice, as very few secretaries can, I think, conscientiously comply with the order addressed to.—A COST-BOOK ADVENTURER.

MINERS' INSTITUTIONS.—Being a constant reader of your *Journal*, I have frequently referred to the back volumes, which are now by many forgotten. In August, 1847, I find what appears to be the first mention of a place of meeting for mine shareholders and miners, and in the same month is "a plan to establish an Assurance society amongst the Members of the Mining Profession." With regard to the "General Mining Mart and Club House," it was stated that several attempts had already been made to establish properly public institutions, but that all had failed, so that priority claims, through threats of action by creditors, to pay much more than their due proportion of the debts, application was made to the Stannaries Court for an adjustment of accounts; and the proceedings had reached a certain stage, when the Registrar called on the secretary to verify the several transfers on oath. This he was unable to do, and represented that it appeared to be unnecessary, as by the custom of the cost-book transfers duly signed and witnessed were always held to be valid proof of proprietorship; but the Registrar being of a different opinion insisted on compliance with his order, and the matters are brought to a dead lock, and the complainants can obtain no redress. Such of your readers as are conversant with the working of the cost-book will be able to say whether the decision of the Registrar is correct or not; for, if right, shareholders are placed in a position very different to what is generally believed; and the decision seems tantamount to a denial of justice, as very few secretaries can, I think, conscientiously comply with the order addressed to.—A COST-BOOK ADVENTURER.

ANGARACK CONSOLS.—In last week's *Journal* it is stated this mine had sampled 10 tons of ore. Will any one concerned inform me if this is the first sampling; as in the *Journal* of July 30 it is stated—"A parcel of from 50 to 60 tons of good ore are preparing for market?"—(The sampling referred to is the first that has taken place. If, however, application be made to Mr. W. Charles, the secretary, who is ever ready to impart every information respecting the mines with which he is in any way connected, our correspondent will obtain the information he seeks.—Ed. M. J.)

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.—"Coal Miner" is informed that the excellent practical Lectures delivered at the Bristol School of Mines have been printed in one volume, and can now be obtained through our office—in paper wrapper, 1s. 6d.; and bound, 2s. 6d.; 4d. each extra postage.

CHEAP STEEL & BEST IRON.—In referring to the Steel Trade, in last week's *Journal*, you state that Bessemer's steel is stronger, when in the form of boiler-plates, than Low Moor iron; but from your quoting his boiler-plates at 25s. per cwt. I am at a loss to know the percentage of advantage gained without a statement of the price paid for the Low Moor steel when it was tested. If Mr. Bessemer will state this, we shall be better able to judge of the fairness of the test. What I wish to know is—What is the price usually charged by the Low Moor Company for plates similar in quality to that tested, and at what price Mr. Bessemer can supply plates of equal strength? We want a cheap plate, say not more than 11s. per ton, which can be used for shipbuilding, and with not less strength than Low Moor. This it seems to me Mr. Bessemer could accomplish, and if so, his discoveries would really be a boon to the country.—J. C. M.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—In the *Journal* of Oct. 22, in an article on "Mining in the Ashburton District," I see no mention of this mine. The sett was formerly well spoken of—what has become of it?—ALPHA.

METALLIC SHEETS.—Observe that one great objection to metallic sheets appears to be the injury which the bifge water does to the rivet-heads, and this destruction seems altogether the result of the grinding of the head with the grit in the water; if of this there can be no doubt, for by making smooth surfaces for the water the defect is remedied, and it seems cement, bricks, or anything else, is used for the purpose. Now I think the difficulty is one which simply requires that a different shaped plate should be used. Thus, let us suppose the plate employed to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and that each plate is 5 ft. square, I propose that 6 in. from the edge on every side the plate should be thickened on the wave line section, so that at 2 in. from the edge it should be 1 in. thick, the outer 2 in. being of the same thickness as the middle of the plate. Of course, I do not suppose these dimensions to be correct; but it will be readily understood that by thickening the plate so that the rivet-heads may when in place be in a groove, they would be well protected, and the cement used would be liable to be washed off. The weight of the plate would not be materially increased, and I think the chance of the rivet-heads being injured would be very small.—ASTI-FUNCTION.

MINERAL OIL.—Some few weeks since I enquired the reason that the pitch lake of Trinidad remained unworked, although it had been proved capable of yielding products of great commercial importance; and with respect to mineral oil, another of your correspondents replied that the demand was not unlimited, and that the present price was so low that Trinidad oil could not be brought into this country and sold at a profit. As I am by no means inclined to accept this statement upon simple assertion without proof, I should be glad to learn to what extent there is a market, and what is the lowest price at which it has been applied. By careful manipulation, I believe the Trinidad oil could be obtained at from 8d. to 1s. per gallon at the works, and I cannot understand how subsequent expenses could raise the price to such an extent as to exclude it from the English market.—D. C.

QUOTATIONS IN THE SHARE LIST.—The peculiar character of the Mining Market, where so many different interests clash, must necessarily make it a matter of some difficulty to obtain correct quotations for the shares in which business is done during the week; as, from the telegrams and private letters received by brokers (sent in a great many instances for the purpose of "rigging" the market, I am afraid), the prices fluctuate, and amongst the numerous parties interested it would be strange if the quotations given should suit the whole of them. Your List, however, is the only guide to parties residing at a distance from the London market, and who, if they are the holders of stock which has suddenly sprung into notoriety amongst the brokers, are instantly in receipt of numerous applications for their shares at very wide margins in price, and who are, therefore, at a total loss as to what course they are to pursue. A reference to the List, however, must prove a guide, as, from a careful watch which I have placed on it during the past few months, I have certainly detected a few errors, but such as, in the absence of an authorised list of prices by the brokers, cannot be wondered at. Where brokers are privately dealing in shares with parties at a distance, very often prices are given which must differ with those in the List, as I have proved in many instances, although on application to the brokers I have been assured that no dependence is to be placed on the Share List. It is a great pity that such is the case; but I think the blame rests with the brokers themselves, who certainly could furnish correct prices, if they thought it worth their while to do so.—C. M.

With the MINING JOURNAL of October 22 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Mineral Wealth of New Zealand: "Geology of the Province of Auckland," by Dr. F. Hochstetter.—Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall: No. I.—Geological Notes on some Mineral Districts of Spain, by "Julius;" No. II.—Limestone in the Neighbourhood of Dolgelly.—Magnetic Variations, by W. Rickard.—Miners' Provident Association.—Miners' Institution for Cornwall and Devon.—Manufacture of Iron: Choice of Mill Managers.—Reduction of Poor Copper Ores.—Boring Shafts in the Quicksands of the Rhine: Novel Machinery Used.—Bristol Mining School: M. Fryar's Letter of Resignation.—Dividends Paid by British and Irish Mines, from Murchison's "Mining Review."—Libotte's Miners' Safety Apparatus.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

The meeting held at Camborne for the purpose of promoting the foundation of a MINING INSTITUTE OF CORNWALL AND DEVON, the particulars of which will be found in another column, must be considered as highly satisfactory. Under the chairmanship of the Member for the Western Division, supported by many of the best known names in Cornwall, some of the leading mining agents of the county assembled, and deliberately expressed their opinion as to the advisability of having some ostensible bond of union between the various classes of the mining interests of that part of England. As we understand it, the proposed Institute is to be essentially composed of practical men. The leading class, the MEMBERS, are to be professional miners, mine agents, and engineers, or others whose regular occupation is practical mining. The scientific societies which have hitherto been established in the county have, on the contrary, been essentially associations of gentlemen amateurs, and their connection with mining has been to patronise it. They have done very graciously, and, in many cases, very usefully; but still it was patronage, and as such was distasteful to many. The Institute will be essentially the opposite to this; it will be a body representing the working element of mining, and ruled and influenced by its opinions. Not that it will exclude those gentlemen who, without making a profession of mining, are yet interested in it scientifically or otherwise, but they will be admitted as a separate class, as ASSOCIATES, essentially subsidiary to the main practical element.

The third class is that of GRADUATES, in which it is proposed to include the more rising and intelligent among the working miners, and young men aspiring to the position of agents or engineers. The subscription for this class is fixed as small as possible, so as to suit the means of those for whom it is intended. A system of examinations will also be organised, by which the qualifications of a graduate may at any time be tested. We need not point out the importance of this, nor the advantages which a young man would derive in obtaining employment or promotion from possessing a certificate of competency from an organised and recognised corporation of his own class.

Such being the leading principles of the Institute, can the practical Cornish miners hesitate for a moment to give their hearty confidence and support? We think not, and we are satisfied that all the true legitimate practical miners of the county will rally around it, and launch it triumphantly. They are sometimes subjected to obloquy most unjustly, for the acts of men who are not really miners, although they pretend to be so—men of desperate fortunes and character, who assume the title of captain, and get the management of mines, without possessing any practical or scientific knowledge fitting them for the position. When this Institution has been 10 years in existence such a thing will be almost impossible; or, at any rate, a quack miner will be as distinctly separated from a real miner as at present a quack doctor is from a properly qualified one. Every respectable miner must feel acutely the discredit brought upon his profession by such things, and he is surely bound to support an effort to elevate and give a definite position to his class, which will increase their social standing, and place them in their true and honourable light before the world.

Mr. HUNT is well known to the Cornish miners. The publication of his *Mineral Statistics* has been of immense benefit to mining, by bringing clearly before capitalists the great value of our metalliferous productions. His recent efforts in inaugurating the Mining Institute of Cornwall will give him another claim on the gratitude of the mining interest.

The success of an educational measure, whether for miners, engineers, or the general body of the community, may almost invariably be traced to the energy and ability of those entrusted with the management, and there is scarcely any particular in which their fitness for the position they have taken is made evident more speedily than in the publication, or otherwise, of so much of the information collected as may be calculated to prove useful to students not fortunate enough to be connected with the institution. From its earliest infancy the BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL has been remarkable for the willingness of its managers to permit the largest possible number of individuals to receive the advantage of their labours, and the natural result has been an amount of success which has been wanting in every similar institution—an amount of success which has elevated the BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL to a position second only to the Metropolitan SCHOOL OF MINES, which has the benefit of Government aid and a highly efficient staff of paid lecturers.

The useful and practical character of the lectures delivered at the Bristol School has, no doubt, long since been recognised from the abstracts which have from time to time been published in the MINING JOURNAL, and all are now offered the privilege of acquiring the complete collection of lectures given during 1857, embellished with the diagrams necessary to render them perfectly intelligible to the reader. The little volume, without professing to afford the whole of the theoretical instruction required by the practical miner, contains so much information that by careful study men who are now mere machines, owing to their ignorance of all beyond the knowledge acquired in the mines in which they have worked, may materially improve their condition. Two lectures on "Geology, its Relation and Bearing upon Mining," by Mr. R. ETHERIDGE, F.R.S.E., are alone worth many times the price of the entire book; yet these are but two of a large number equally valuable, including three by our esteemed correspondent the late HERBERT MACKWORTH, F.G.S., on "The Ventilation, Underground Gases, and Sanitary Condition of Mines," "The Setting out of Works," and "Mines, the Accidents in them, and Sanitary Condition of them" respectively; three by Mr. HANDEL COSHAM; three by Mr. G. C. GREENWELL; and several others by gentlemen of equal experience with respect to the subjects of which they treat. We cordially recommend the work to the attentive perusal of all connected with mining.

* Lectures delivered at the Bristol Mining School in 1857. London: Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; postage 4d.

A scientific discovery of a most important character has been made, and one calculated to exercise a beneficial influence, the limits of which cannot be foreseen upon the comforts of the public—a means of preserving animal food, such as raw butchers' meat, fowls, &c., for any length of time. The discoverer is a gentleman of the name of HANDS, who has in this case certainly made the science of chemistry available to the purposes of common life and well-being of humanity. This gentleman, in connection with one or two others, has been several years endeavouring to accomplish his purpose, at first with but partial success. Many hundreds of joints of meat were experimented upon, many were eaten in different parts of the world, and very many were entirely bad and unfit for food; still, as a goodly portion of those sent out to India and China were reported good, Mr. HANDS and his friend, Mr. RICHARD JONES (of the firm of CLARK and MURCH, provision merchants), were determined to persevere in their course; further investigation took place, increased success was the result, step by step they proceeded, conquering innumerable difficulties, sparing no time, labour, or expense in attaining their object, until, by arranging their machinery, and so adapting it as to carry out certain chemical laws, they were at last rewarded by the entire success of the operation. Several of the large steam-ship companies rendered every assistance by sending joints of meat so preserved to their different foreign stations, and having them reported upon by their captains and medical men. Unlike all potted or hermetically sealed provisions, meat prepared by this plan is entirely free from any process of manipulation. The joint to be preserved is merely placed in an atmosphere which is deprived of its decomposing properties. When taken

from the vessel in which it has been placed it is precisely the same as when put in. It needs no argument to conclude that, practically considered, this discovery is of the greatest social importance, and that, as a means of adding to the stock of human food in this over-crowded country, it is deserving of the utmost consideration. At the onset of the investigation into the subject of decomposition, a gentleman connected with India suggested that a few hams, bacon, and cheese should be subjected to the influence of the process, to test its efficacy in still preserving, or rather preventing decomposition in, food already subjected to the effects of salt. This was done with the intention, if it proved successful, of using the process for the purpose of curing or preserving perishable articles of food for consumption in the interior of India, or to be kept in hand an indefinite period at any of the stations. The result was so gratifying that the same gentleman was induced, the following year, to forward a much larger quantity. This was again received so well that it became requisite to look upon it as a distinct business of itself. To carry out this new feature in the undertaking, Mr. Jones was induced to have erected on his premises, 30, Botolph-lane, the requisite apparatus to carry out the whole operation successfully; and certainly a more simple and yet effective plan to carry out certain known chemical laws could not have been devised. Here we have an air-pump on a large scale to exhaust a known quantity of air, or rather to rarely the air to a certain extent. The tin is then filled with an inert non-decomposing gas, which destroys, or combines with, the whole of the oxygen left in the tin. The tin is then soldered up, and the operation is completed. From the testimony of different parties who have tried it in almost every part of the world, it is palpable that meat so preserved cannot be distinguished from meat just killed, no matter how long kept, or in what climate eaten. Such an application of science must prove of the utmost advantage in enabling wholesome food to be provided for extensive mining establishments abroad, and in isolated districts at home; it is also of the greatest moment, and must in time revolutionise the entire system now adopted in victualling our armies and navy.

THE MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF WEST CORNWALL.—No. III.

Before proceeding to describe particularly the mining districts I have enumerated, it seems convenient to take a preliminary glance at some of the more important mechanical appliances employed in their development.

PUMPS AND PITWORK.—The first point to be considered in all mining operations is to ensure the complete drainage of the works. This is effected by columns of pumps, which are either drawing or plunger-lifts. The latter were introduced into Cornwall by Mr. Wm. Murdoch, Messrs. Bolton and Watt's agent; he does not seem to have intended them to supersede the drawing-lifts, but rather as an addition, so as to make the pumps double-acting, to suit a double-acting engine. They were first used in 1796 for this object at "Cakes and Ale" (now part of the United Mines). It is to a Cornishman (Capt. Joel Lean) that we owe their introduction to supersede the drawing-lifts. They were first used for this purpose in 1801 at Crenver and Outfield Mines, in the parish of Crowan. At present, as everyone knows, drawing-lifts are only employed for very shallow workings, or for the bottom lifts of deeper mines. The quantity of water raised by any lift or lifts of pumps, and the power required to elevate it, is easily ascertained. The quantity of water raised in a given time, if there were no loss, would be equal to the volume engendered by the stroke of the uppermost lift; and the power required for each stroke would be the weight of the water in all the lifts, plus the hydraulic resistances and friction.

In the case of a shaft containing only a drawing-lift, the engine, or other motive power, in its upward stroke lifts the weight of the water on the bucket, and a certain weight of unbalanced rod, which latter should not exceed the amount necessary to enable it to make the down stroke by its own weight. In the case of a deep shaft, containing several plunger-lifts, with the usual drawing-lift at the bottom, the upward stroke lifts the weight of the water on the bucket of the drawing-lift, and a certain unbalanced weight of the main rod. This unbalanced weight must equal the weight of the water to be forced up by the plunger-poles in the downward stroke, together with about 20 per cent. for hydraulic and other friction resistances. This will give the power required for any one stroke; and, knowing the number of strokes per minute necessary to keep the water, we can from this calculate the constant power required. The weight of water in a column of pumps is found by squaring its diameter, multiplying the length in fathoms, and again multiplying by 2.045, which gives the weight in lbs.—2.045 being the weight of a circular inch of water 1 ft. in length. As there are 10 lbs. in an imperial gallon, the gallons can be found by dividing the weight in pounds by 10.

Let us take two examples:—1. A shaft with an 8 in. box drawing-lift, 30 fms. deep.—2. A shaft 200 fms. deep, with the following lifts:—Three 15 in. plunger columns, in all 100 fms.; one 12 in. plunger, 40 fms.; one 11 in. plunger, 40 fms.; one 10 in. drawing-lift, 20 fms.

In the first we have— $8 \times 30 \text{ fms.} \times 2.045 = 3,920 \text{ lbs.} = 1 \text{ ton } 15 \text{ cwt.}$

In the second we have—

$15 \times 100 \text{ fms.} \times 2.045 = 46,012 \text{ lbs.}$
 $12 \times 40 \text{ fms.} \times 2.045 = 11,778 \text{ lbs.}$
 $11 \times 40 \text{ fms.} \times 2.045 = 9,097 \text{ lbs.}$
 $10 \times 20 \text{ fms.} \times 2.045 = 4,090 \text{ lbs.}$

Depth . . . 200 fms. Load 71,778 lbs. = 32 tons.

Let us suppose, in the first case, that a 6 ft. stroke, making 4 strokes per minute, is sufficient to keep the water; this gives a velocity of 24 ft. per minute, raising 3920 lbs., or 1 ft. per minute, raising 94,224 lbs. In the second case, let us suppose a 10 ft. stroke, making 4 strokes per minute, is required to keep the water; this gives a velocity of 40 ft. per minute for 71,778 lbs., or 1 ft. per minute for 2,871,120 lbs. In mechanics, a horse-power equals 33,000 lbs. raised 1 ft. per minute. Hence we have—

In the first 94,224 ÷ 33,000 = 2.8 horse-power.
 In the second 2,871,120 ÷ 33,000 = 87.0 horse-power.

If to this we add 20 per cent., as before stated, for resistance and friction, we have the power required.—In the first case, equal to 3.36 horse-power; in the second case, equal to 104.4 horse-power.

The quantity of water delivered will be found by multiplying the diameter of the uppermost lift by the velocity per minute in fathoms, and again by 2.045. This will give in the cases we have taken—

In the first $8 \times 400 \times 2.045 = 523 \text{ lbs. per minute} = 52.3 \text{ gallons per minute.}$
 In the second $15 \times 66 \times 2.045 = 3064 \text{ lbs. per minute} = 306.4 \text{ gallons per minute.}$

The loss of water by leakage, &c., depends upon the state of the lifts; in good plunger-lifts it is trifling, but in ordinary ones it probably amounts to 10 per cent. on an average. In drawing-lifts the loss is much greater, probably double at least.

The effective power of the pumps depends a great deal on their rate of working, which should be neither too slow nor too fast. A velocity of about 40 ft. per minute is probably the best rate for a plunger-lift; and if it exceeds 90 ft. the loss of power will be sensible. Drawing-lifts may be worked much faster, even up to 200 ft. per minute, if the distance from the windbore to the bottom of the working-barrel is short, which should always be the case.

THE CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINE.—This single-acting, condensing, high-pressure, expansive engine is one of the most celebrated and successful machines ever devised, even by English mechanical genius, and does eternal honour to the county of Cornwall. None other of the various modifications of the steam-engine can equal it in effect,—that is, in producing a maximum amount of power with a minimum expenditure of fuel. The following are some of the most striking characteristics of this machine:—

1. It is *single-acting*,—that is, the steam is applied to one side of the piston only, and that during its downward course, or "in-door" stroke, when it lifts the load of rods attached to the other end of the beam, and the water in the drawing-lifts. On the return upward course, or "out-door" stroke, the rods in the shaft descend by their own weight, forcing up the water in the plunger columns, and drawing up the piston again to the top of the cylinder. This mode of action is, beyond all others, peculiarly applicable to pumping, and particularly to plunger-lifts.

2. It is *condensing*,—that is, a more or less perfect vacuum is created under the cylinder, in a vessel called the condenser, by the condensation of the steam of the previous stroke by a jet of cold water. If this vacuum were perfect, the whole resistance of the weight of the air on the cylinder (14.7 lbs. per square inch) would be removed, and that amount of force gained over what would be the case if the steam were allowed to escape uncondensed into the atmosphere, as in ordinary high-pressure engines. The vacuum, however, never is perfect; but in a well-constructed engine the pressure in the condenser should not exceed 1.15th to 1.10th of an atmosphere, or from 1 lb. to 1½ lb. per square inch, and the pressure in the cylinder should be very little more. The amount of power gained by this

condensation may be judged from the following example:—Assuming the vacuum in the condenser and cylinder of the 100-in. engine at Wheal Vor to be as good as this, we have an effective force of about 13 lbs. on each of the 7854 square inches of that cylinder, amounting to 102,102 lbs., or 45½ tons, gained in each stroke of the engine, less only the power required to work the air-pump employed in removing the condensing water, &c., from the condenser.

3. It is *high-pressure and expansive*, which is its essentially distinguishing feature. The principles of the great economy arising from the use of steam expansively, which was discovered by Watt in 1769, will be found in any work on the steam-engine. But Watt only proposed its application to low-pressure steam (that is, steam only exceeding a little the pressure of the atmosphere), from which, although the theoretical principle is the same, the practical benefit is not very important. It is to a Cornishman (Richard Trevithick, a man of mechanical genius second only to Watt himself, although unfortunately less persevering, and too versatile for worldly success) that we owe the notion (conceived in 1806) of substituting high-pressure steam and expanding it to a low-pressure previous to condensation. The notion was not carried into effect until 1812, when it was applied at Wheal Prosper, in a 24-in. engine, working with a pressure of 40 lbs. above the atmosphere in the boiler, the steam being cut off at 1-10th the stroke. This is generally considered to have been the first true Cornish engine erected. The application of this principle in the ordinary cylinder was, however, retarded for some time after this by the introduction of Woolf's double cylinder engine,—an extremely ingenious machine, but far inferior in practice to the single cylinder. It was not until 1820 that the Cornish engine finally settled down into its present form.

The following tabular diagram will show the mode in which high-pressure steam acts expansively. It assumes that in a cylinder with 11 ft. stroke, which requires a pressure of above 14 lbs. per square inch on the piston to overcome its resistances, the steam is cut off at the end of 1 ft. on the stroke, which, however, would be an extreme case of expansion, and is only taken for example:—

Length 1 ft.	38.0 lbs. pressure.	Length 7 ft.	9.4 lbs. pressure.
" 2 ft.	22.5 lbs. "	" 8 ft.	8.6 lbs. "
" 3 ft.	18.0 lbs. "	" 9 ft.	7.8 lbs. "
" 4 ft.	14.8 lbs. "	" 10 ft.	7.8 lbs. "
" 5 ft.	12.3 lbs. "	" 11 ft.	7.0 lbs. "
" 6 ft.	10.5 lbs. "	Mean pressure . . .	14.33 lbs.

By this it will be seen that when the piston is at rest at the top of the cylinder, a rush of high-pressure or percussion steam (38 lbs. to the square inch) is suddenly introduced (the cylinder below the piston being previously exhausted by condensation). After passing the first foot the communication with the boiler is cut off, and the remainder 10-11ths of the stroke is left to be completed by the expansion of the high-pressure steam already admitted. As this expands it, of course, becomes attenuated, and decreases in pressure, which decrease of pressure, or elasticity, is found to be proportionate to the increased space occupied by it, in accordance with a mechanical principle known as "Mariotte's law." The table shows the pressure at each foot; and by referring to it we see that at 5 ft. the pressure is only 12.3 lbs. per square inch. But we have assumed that it requires upwards of 14 lbs. to overcome the resistances of load, &c., on the piston, and it may now be asked,—How is it that at this point, and still more during the following 6 ft. of the stroke, in which the pressure is continually decreasing, that such a pressure—so far inferior to the resistances to be overcome—is able to continue to force down the piston? In fact, the expanding steam of itself would be inadequate to complete the stroke if it were not aided by the momentum still supplied by the upward movement of the mass of rods in the shaft, which at the beginning of the stroke were suddenly put in motion by the high-pressure steam, with a force more than double that required to overcome their resistances (which we assumed to be 14 lbs. per square inch, while the pressure of the steam was 38 lbs.). The excessive force of steam at the beginning of the stroke is, as it were, held stored up in the momentum of the rods, to be again expended when, towards the end of the stroke, the steam force has become insufficient. By this means the excess of steam pressure at the beginning is distributed through the whole stroke, the exact amount of this excess at first being given out afterwards in momentum. The pressure of the steam before expansion is called the "initial pressure," which in this case is 38 lbs.; its pressure when it has expanded to its full limit is called the "terminal pressure," which in this case is 7 lbs.; and the sum of the pressures at each foot, divided by the length of stroke in feet, is the "mean pressure," in this case 14.33 lbs. The "index of expansion" is the number of times the steam is expanded, which in this case is 11.

It is obvious, at the first consideration, that the less the terminal pressure of the steam the greater the economy of working the engine; for, as this steam is of no further use but to pass into the condenser and create a vacuum, it is evident that whatever force it still retains is so much loss. Now, this terminal pressure is decreased in proportion as the index of expansion is increased, or as the steam is cut off earlier. But, as the mean pressure must be kept up, in order that the engine may do the work required, it is also clear that as the terminal pressure is decreased the initial pressure must be increased, in order to keep up the average. The extent to which this is possible, and the necessary attendant circumstances, are the great problems connected with the successful economical working of the Cornish pumping-engine. I shall only shortly refer to one of these circumstances here.

It is plain that the strength of the different parts of an engine, and of the pump-rods and their various connections, must vary with the force of the strain they are subject to. Now, in the case of an engine working without expansion, this strength would be proportionate to the force required to be applied to the piston to overcome the resistances of load and friction, and merely sufficient to bear this strain without the danger of breakage. But in an expansive engine this strength will not be sufficient; the steam in this case is at the beginning admitted, as already pointed out, at a pressure of frequently more than twice what is necessary merely to move the piston, and, of course, the engine and all the connected pump-rods must be made proportionately strong. This requires an enormous increase in the strength, weight, and consequent expense of the rods, &c., above what would be otherwise necessary; and is one of the disadvantages connected with the use of highly expansive steam. At the same time, however, the additional weight thus given to the rods is useful in affording a more considerable mass of matter in which the momentum given by the first rush of high-pressure steam may be stored up and distributed through the stroke, in the manner already shown. Indeed, without a considerable mass of this kind no very effective economy by expansion is possible; and the increased application of the principle in Cornwall is connected, to a great extent, with the continued deepening of the mines, and the consequent increase in the weight of rods. But the limit to expansion is the strength of the main rod and connections, and the working parts of the engine through which the strain passes. With steam at 40 lbs., or 25 lbs. above the atmosphere, the force of the sudden concussion in a large engine is enormous—often far exceeding 100 tons,—and the strength and other precautions necessary to be taken to preclude the chance of breakage become very onerous.

These are the great principles to which the Cornish Pumping-Engine owes its efficiency. There are many other points—such as the form of the boiler, the steam-jacket, and the careful precautions against all loss of heat—to which a portion of its success is attributed, although the advantages of some of these have been called in question.

NEW ORE DRESSING MACHINERY.—For some time past Mr. D. Stickland, of Gwithians, has been occupied in designing an improved apparatus, a model of which we have taken the opportunity to inspect, for cleansing, separating, and sifting copper, lead, tin, and other metallic ores immediately upon their arrival at the surface. The invention consists of a diagonal screen, similar to that used in the screening of coals, but the upper end is provided with a cradle, upon which the ores to be treated are thrown as raised, and a supply of water from a reservoir above flows upon it to commence the separation; upon the cradle being lowered, which is instantaneously effected by the moving of a lever, its contents, rocks and smalls together, are precipitated upon the large screen, the rocks passing forward to the spalling-floor, whilst the smalls are received upon other sieves, provided to receive them according to their character. From the smaller sieves the materials are delivered directly upon the picking-tables, the preliminary washing having been well done, and no time lost. Where grookans are raised the inventor provides a large barrel sieve in which the flookans are deposited by a hopper, and as the barrel rapidly rotates they are speedily mixed with the water which flows over them from above, and pass through such hard lumps as are contained, escaping at the extremity of the barrel on to the large screen before referred to, and thence to the spalling-floor or picking-table as the case may be. The time necessary for the washing and separation of the lode stuff thrown into the machine

is stated not to exceed one minute, and it is calculated that a moderate sized mine would frequently save 17. per day by adopting it. Competent judges have expressed the most favourable opinions of the machine, and we hope in a few weeks to publish a more detailed and illustrated description of it, for the information of our readers.

NORWAY, AND ITS MINING INDUSTRY.

It has been recently stated, by no less an authority than the King of Norway, that the mining operations of the country and its cognate industries is one of the principal, if not the chief of its interests—the source of much wealth, and the medium through which much of its labour is employed. If this statement, from such an authoritative source, needed substantiation, it could be fully verified by the fact that two of the Government mines have produced a net annual profit of something like 50,000*l.*, and that with inefficient machinery and a contracted amount of labour, it being contrary to a legislative enactment that more than 400 hands shall at any one time be employed on the two Government mines. The total produce from the mines at Kongsberg, situated in the Anna Sophia district, from 1815 to 1835, was 114,374 marcs of fine silver, which is equal to 228,748*l.* In the years 1832, 1833, 1834, the produce was respectively 55,591*l.*, 52,434*l.*, and 89,840*l.*, which remarkable results were realised amid the greatest difficulties; sometimes the almost abandonment of the mines; at others bad, and often dishonest management; and throughout the whole period unskilled mining and incomplete machinery. In 1830, an English company offered to purchase the mines in the Anna Sophia district, in which the Government mines are situated, but the King did not approve it, which was most fortunate for the Government; as from that very year the veins improved to such an extent that the most extraordinary riches were discovered. At the meeting of the Parliament, in 1833, the mines had yielded a large surplus, and it was fully evident that the mountains still contained enormous quantities of the precious metal; and there is no reason for believing that these riches do not continue to the present day, although, perhaps, to a somewhat smaller extent. Another English company has been organised, and this time succeeded in acquiring no fewer than 40 mines in the above-named district, all of which have been opened and proved to contain silver. If the same results are realised by this new company which accrued to the Government in 1833, the shareholders will have reason to congratulate each other upon their success.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

The number of specifications filed each week relating to inventions for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel is so large, and in many cases the nature of the inventions appear so nearly identical with others previously patented, that it is difficult to discover in what the novelty consists. It is really lamentable to find so large an amount of money wasted in the payment of fees for patents of inventions neither valuable nor, legally speaking, patentable—an amount which if spent upon scientific and practical researches would be far more likely to accomplish the object in view, that of producing a first quality metal at the minimum cost. We have before us two more of Mr. Robert Mushet's specifications, the one consisting "in manufacturing cast-steel by the addition of tungsten, iron, and manganese to melted cast-iron which has been decarbonised or nearly decarbonised by having had air passed or forced through it whilst in a molten state," and being, therefore, an infringement not only of the patents of Messrs. Martien and Bessemer, but also of several previously obtained by himself.

If before so uselessly expending money Mr. Mushet had troubled himself to have examined the patents taken shortly after Mr. Bessemer's *debut* at Cheltenham, he would have found plenty which would cover all that he has claimed; and as to his notion that simple admixture of previously well-known fluxes with iron treated by the pneumatic process is of itself sufficient novelty whereon to sustain a claim he is marvellously mistaken, since amongst Mr. Bessemer's earliest claims he will find one wherein it is stated that fluxes which had hitherto been employed in the manufacture of iron and steel by then existing processes were equally applicable in the manufacture of the metals by his process; so that the patenting of manganese as a flux, wolfram as a flux, &c., is totally absurd.

Beginning with Mr. Mushet's invention, No. 691: this is the consecutive number attached by the officials at the Patent Office, not the 691st patent Mr. Mushet has obtained for the same idea. We again encounter the oft-claimed tungsten, iron, and manganese, which, by preference, Mr. Mushet prepares by mixing tungsten with what is generally known as "spiegel eisen," which almost makes us think that some immortal *berg geist* has taken up his residence in the vicinity of Coleford, and that he is continuously haunting the poor inventor (?) or that Mr. Mushet has received from some kind friend "a startling taught to say nothing but"—"spiegel eisen." Be this as it may, Mr. Mushet's invention consists in manufacturing cast-steel by adding an alloy of tungsten, iron, and manganese to cast-iron which has been decarbonised, or nearly decarbonised, whilst in a melted state, by air having been passed or forced through it. He adds the said alloy to the cast-iron, and stirs the mixture, to incorporate the one with the other. The alloy of tungsten, iron, and manganese which he employs may be prepared by melting the oxide of wolfram or tungsten ore, or deoxidised tungstic acid, or other oxide of tungsten, with "spiegel eisen," one part of deoxidised wolfram and four parts of "spiegel eisen" form a suitable alloy for carrying the invention into effect, but he does not confine himself to these proportions, nor to any particular method of making the alloy. In the specification of the patent No. 703, Mr. Mushet declares that the essence of his invention consists in alloying cast-steel with titanium, in order thereby to improve the quality of the cast-steel (such cast-steel being prepared by melting blister or other steel in the ordinary manner), and in alloying titanium therewith.

An improvement in the manufacture of iron having, like Mr. Mushet's inventions, for its object the production of good iron at a rate which shall render best quality iron applicable to purposes for which its price has excluded it, has been patented by Messrs. Warner and Tooth, of Southwark. The pig-iron is melted in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of hydrogen, carburised hydrogen, nitrogen, nitrous acid, nitric acid, or cyanogen gas obtained by any suitable apparatus, and from any suitable materials, atmospheric air being excluded as much as conveniently may be from the interior of the furnace; or the requisite gases may be generated by supplying jets or streams of coal tar, or pitch to the ordinary fuel in the fireplace of the reverberatory furnace. The iron is then puddled. When it is desired to separate sulphur or phosphorus from the iron, they apply suitable salts or acids in the ladles in which the metal is received from the furnace.

REDUCTION OF METALLIC SULPHURETS.

A process which appears likely to prove useful in the reduction of ores of low percentage has recently been patented by Messrs. De Bronac and Deherryon, of Paris. It is based on the energetic reactions of spongy iron, which is the result of the reduction of iron ores (oxides, carbonates, and hydrates) at a low temperature, the oxygen being thus separated from the iron, leaving it in a complete state of subdivision. In this state the iron has an affinity for forming new combinations that it does not possess whilst in a compact state; and these properties have been taken advantage of in the treatment of sulphuretted ores. The advantages of the system are numerous, not the least important being the low temperature at which it admits of the ores being treated, and its consequent economy; the removal of the necessity for preliminary roasting being the other great point. They first pulverise the raw ore, and then mix it with a certain quantity of spongy iron, also reduced to powder. The quantity of spongy iron to be introduced is regulated, so that the quantity of sulphur (arsenic, antimony, &c.) contained in the ore shall be in proportion to the quantity of iron contained in the sponge, in order to form a sulphuret of iron. To prevent the iron oxidising before it has acted upon the sulphuret, and, further, to combine the mixed matters, they compress the mixture in the form of bricks, which again are protected by a layer of coal, in cases where they are to be treated in a reverberatory furnace. This is the general principle of the process, but simple modifications are required to make it applicable to the various ores to be treated. Thus for lead, the quantity of spongy iron used is such that all of the sulphur will be transformed into sulphuret of iron; as they desulphurise immediately the raw ores by means of the iron, neither oxides nor sulphates of lead can be formed, and, consequently, there cannot be any fumes from the lead, or loss from their dispersion.

When treating antimony, care must be taken to introduce an insufficient quantity of spongy iron, so as to render the formation of ferruginous antimony impossible. The result of the first operation produces the greater part of the pure metallic antimony, and a small portion of sulphuret of

antimony mixed with sulphuret of iron. This sulphuret of antimony is easily obtained by a subsequent process.

Zinc ore is treated much in the same manner as lead ore. The blende is pulverised, mixed with a sufficient quantity of spongy iron, and afterwards treated by the ordinary process applicable to calamine. In this operation, the sulphur of the blende combining with the iron, the zinc becomes liberated, and is separated by volatilisation.

But perhaps the most important purpose to which the invention can be applied is the treatment of copper ores, which from the small percentage of copper contained cannot be profitably worked by existing processes. Of this class of ore large quantities are raised in the western counties, and especially from the young mines of Devonshire. The inventors of this process propose that all sulphurets of copper (whether pyrites, grey copper, or black copper) shall be reduced to powder without being previously washed; to this they add more iron than is absolutely necessary for the desulphurisation—the excess of iron being intended to attract the reduced metals. After the fusion, which may be effected in a blast-furnace or a reverberatory furnace, a metallic residue remains, which is composed of ferruginous copper on the one part, and of other accidental metals on the other. The powdered product is submitted to a simple roasting process, the object of which is to oxidise the iron and copper, and to volatilise the other metals, if any. After this roasting, a bed is formed for the fusion with an excess of silica, and the mixture is then treated in a copper melting or a reverberatory furnace, which produces a silicate of iron and copper. The process is equally applicable to the treatment of all other sulphurets, phosphurets, arseniurets, and antimonurets; and there can be little doubt that if the invention will accomplish as much as the patentees claim, it could be readily introduced into this country.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 3.—The Coal Trade is still somewhat inactive here, but as the weather has changed to severe cold some improvement may be noticed in the home and other trades.

A meeting was held at Tynemouth, on Tuesday, for the purpose of discussing the plan of a deep water dock at the Low Lights, or in some other place near the mouth of the Tyne. The meeting was very unanimous as to the necessity that has arisen for such docks, and of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to form such docks for the accommodation and improvement of the port. It has been determined by the Tyne Commissioners to advertise for tenders for a powerful dredger, designed by Mr. Ure, the engineer for the Tyne, who calculates that this dredger will lift 700,000 tons of material per annum. By means of this dredger it is proposed to commence at the bar and work upwards, so as to increase the depth of water in the channel very materially. The hull of the dredger is to be of iron, and of the following dimensions—extreme length, 250 ft.; extreme breadth, 37 ft.; and depth of hold, 12 ft. These dimensions give a capacity of about 2900 tons. This immense vessel is to be of the same general scantling as a first-class vessel of the same tonnage. She is divided into nine water-tight compartments, is flat-bottomed, and will, with all her machinery on board, draw about 5 feet of water. The feature of this machine that stamps her at once original, is the fact of her having four internal wells, and four ladders, or bucket frames, a peculiarity of construction never before attempted, if conceived.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the Washington Colliery, an explosion of gas having occurred in the Mandlin seam, which caused the death of four persons, and also several horses. The inquest was attended by Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector, and Mr. Cronshaw, the viewer of the colliery, and several viewers from adjoining collieries, were examined as to the cause of the accident. It appears that the colliery is well ventilated, from 50,000 to 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute passing up the up-cast shaft; 14,000 cubic feet of the air passing into the district where the explosion occurred. It was given in evidence that the furnace was slackened a few hours the previous night for the purpose of making some repairs, but this it was stated would not materially reduce the current of air. It appears from the evidence that a fall had taken place at the sixth bord, and the gas had accumulated there, and was carried by the current of air to the place where the men were working. The jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased died from the effects of gas produced by the explosion. We are of opinion that the explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the sixth bord; but by what means the gas escaped there was not sufficient evidence to show. The jury recommend that no one should be allowed to work in the mine with naked lights during the time the furnace is not in full power.

A meeting of the Stephenson Memorial Committee was held on Saturday, in consequence of the death of Mr. Robert Stephenson, when it was decided to proceed with the statue of Stephenson in Neville-street, Newcastle, as designed by Mr. Lough, and to hold a meeting in Newcastle shortly, to propose measures for the erection of a memorial of the son of the great engineer also. The idea of a Mining College, School, or similar scheme in connection with this monument has been again revived, and received much support, but no actual progress has been made as yet towards the realisation of such a desirable object.

The Ryhope new winning continues to progress satisfactorily, the depth now reached being 245 fms., and a boring made 10 fms. further has proved a seam of coal upwards of 7 feet in thickness.

Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have just completed the first of a batch of eight locomotive engines, which they have been commissioned to make for the railway at the Cape of Good Hope, of which Sir George Grey recently cut the first sod. This engine has been making trial trips on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and as it is constructed on a new principle a short account of the modifications introduced may be interesting to your readers. It is built upon the plan of Neilson's patent, having outside cylinders, and the engine-work being built and completed independently of the boiler, which can at any time be detached and taken from the working mechanism. There are some slight variations in the construction of the boiler and the steam-dome, and one of the most important alterations is that there are four driving-wheels, each 5 feet in diameter, instead of the ordinary two, and one pair of running-wheels, which come last, and are 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The boiler has no external box to break the straight line between the large steam-dome at the one end and the chimney at the other. Messrs. Hawthorn have introduced some other improvements, which are likely to tend to the desirable result thus set forth: they have constructed the engine so as to consume its own smoke, so that great economy may be effected by the use of coal entirely, instead of the more expensive fuel of coke. By a simple process the fire may be quickly extinguished by the use of a jet of steam, and a "donkey" pump is placed by the side of the driver to supply the boiler with water from the tender. From the trials which have been made with the engine, it appears to work admirably, and the batch of eight will be a great acquisition to the new Cape Railway. This first engine has been named "Sir George Grey."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

Nov. 3.—The receipt of several considerable orders from the Continent has led to more activity in the iron trade, and from most parts of the district we receive favourable reports. Many of the works enjoy substantial prosperity at the present moment, and even in those instances where depression has long been experienced a change for the better has taken place. The coal trade continues tolerably brisk, and some large cargoes have been exported during the week. Complaints are universal relative to the state of the tin-works, and throughout the year the proprietors of such concerns have been placed in most unfortunate situations.

The half-yearly meeting of the Newport Dock Company has been held this day, and from the revenue accounts it appears that the coal trade has improved considerably since last half year. A discussion took place with reference to the reduction of the dues, some shareholders urging that this measure would place Newport in a position to compete under more equal circumstances with Cardiff. The directors opposed the suggestion, and the Chairman observed that in the *Mining Journal* of last week he had seen a report of large shipments of Aberdare steam coal from Swansea, yet the dues there were not lower than at Cardiff. No resolution was arrived at on the subject.

It is stated that Messrs. Latch and Co. have won the Gylfach vein of coal in their level at Pontabery, which is being driven on the Oral side of the Ebbw Vach river. There is every promise of a large quantity of superior coal being produced, and as the slips will be close to the station, the vein will be economically worked.

At the Havod Silver-Works a boy has met with an accident which caused

almost immediate death. He went into the crushing works, where he would seem to have had no business, and commenced throwing pieces of metal into the crushers. Presently the attention of the man in the room was attracted by the boy's screams, and on turning round he found that the unfortunate lad had been drawn between the crushers. He was dreadfully mutilated, and died soon after he was conveyed home. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

We have lately been remarkably free from fatal accidents in Monmouthshire, a circumstance to be attributed in no small degree to the vigilance and caution exercised by the overseen and general managers of the pit. Every precaution is adopted to avoid such catastrophes as have occurred in former years, and we are happy to find that the efforts of the authorities have been attended with such marked success. The ventilation of collieries is now studied to a greater extent than ever, and the latest appliances are adopted in order to secure a current of pure air. Thus, even in the most dangerous pits, comparatively few casualties have occurred; and we cannot doubt that the advantageous results of this system of watchfulness will henceforth be still more conspicuous.

During the heavy gale of Tuesday, Oct. 25, a small fleet of vessels laden with lead ore were overtaken by the storm near Pwllheli, on the Carnarvonshire coast. The *Clawdwin*, with 45 tons of lead ore, from Rhosydydd and Bacheiddon, and *Dyfrdgm* Mines, became a total wreck, with loss of all the crew. The *Priacilla*, 72 tons, and the *Bee*, 50 tons, were also lost, with the greater part of the crew. The two latter vessels had Dylife ores on board. The ores from all these mines were fully insured. It is feared that other vessels have gone down.

Large quantities of ore have been raised in the Forest of Dean, and all that can be procured is readily bought up by the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire ironmasters for admixture with other ores. The Forest ore has long been considered as highly valuable for application to this purpose, but unfortunately the absence of railway communication greatly limits the amount of business. Several schemes for supplying this deficiency have been projected from time to time, but beyond the merest preliminary operations nothing tangible has resulted. At the Coleford Works a steady and flourishing trade is doing, and the same may be said of other concerns in the district.

The trade of Swansea during the week has experienced some diminution, consequent on the gales which have prevailed, and which have been productive of so much damage and loss of life along the coast. The foreign imports during the week are as follows:—*Chilian Packet*, 331 tons, from Caldera, with 450 tons copper ore, 4 tons unwrought copper, and 7 casks metal sheathing, for H. Bath and Son; *Lady Ogilby*, 235 tons, from Huasco, with 255 tons copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son; *Annie Fisher*, 313 tons, from Dalhousie, with 78 pieces hewn timber, 2555 pieces deal and deal ends, and 7 pieces lathwood, for Messrs. Lake and Thomas; *Alexander et Marie*, 110 tons, from Santander, with copper and zinc ore, for Messrs. Richardson and Co. The foreign exports during the week are:—300 tons Powell and Son's steam coal; 500 tons G. G. Francis's (Sguborwen) steam coal; 300 tons Aberaman steam coal; 300 tons Wayne's steam coal; 650 tons Pegg's steam coal; 500 tons Bwllfa steam coal; 300 tons Padley and Sterry's ditto; 500 tons Duffryn ditto; 500 tons Calver's ditto; 2000 tons miscellaneous cargoes; 600 tons Warlich's patent fuel; 250 tons Conlard's ditto. Some large vessels are entered for loading, and several of large tonnage are registered for arrival.

Mr. Chas. Bath (of the firm of H. Bath and Son, well known as extensive shippers and copper merchants of the Ports of Swansea), was, on Tuesday, returned at the head of the poll as a member of the Swansea Town Council, being nominated by Mr. Richard Richards, brother of Mr. Alderman Richards, who is the managing partner at the Lanllore Silver Works. Mr. John Glasbrook, of the Gorse Colliery, was returned at the same time by a large majority.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 3.—We have to report a quieter state of trade than we noticed in our last, and though makers are not in possession of so many orders, there are sufficient in hand to keep all the mills and forges going full time. The rates are not so well maintained, but we hear of no cases of underselling of sufficient moment to excite alarm as to the stability of the trade in general.

The Coal Trade is maintained with a degree of activity much greater than we have known for several past seasons, and at many of the larger collieries in Yorkshire an advance has been made upon those qualities of coal used for steam purposes.

The improvements which have been effected in colliery management in Derbyshire have attracted much attention of late, and on Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Devonshire visited the Staveley Collieries, near Chesterfield, which are the most extensive of the kind in England. They are the property of Mr. R. Barrow, and are noted for the excellence of the working arrangements, and the quality of mineral which is daily obtained from them. The noble duke was accompanied by two of his sons, Lords Frederick and Edward Cavendish, and by Messrs. Eddy and Wadsworth, his mineral agents. This party descended the Springwell pit, accompanied by Mr. Barrow, Mr. Howard, the resident surveyor, Mr. Buxton, the resident viewer, and Mr. Oughton, who has charge of the ventilation of the collieries. After the descent had been made, their lordships proceeded to inspect the stables, which accommodate six horses and twenty-seven ponies. They next proceeded along the jig-roads, 530 yards long, and the furnace, which attracted special attention. The enormous quantity of 502 tons of coal have been sent down one of these roads in one day.

The ventilation of the colliery is effected by the rarefaction of the air in an upcast shaft, 12 ft. in diameter, and 80 yards in depth. Near the bottom of this shaft a furnace 11 ft. 6 in. wide, is kept constantly burning, and a current of cold air is thus continually in motion to restore the equilibrium. The cold air, so impelled by the pressure of the greater weight of the ordinary atmosphere, descends the two downcast (in this case the drawing and pumping) shafts, and after having been conducted through every part of the mine, finally comes along three main air arteries, or returns to the furnace. As the safety of the men, and indeed the existence of the colliery, depends upon the perfect action of the air currents, which dilute the inflammable gas, and also sweep away carbonic and other gases evolved from the coal, or produced by the candles and respiration of the miners, &c., it is obviously of prime importance to ensure regular attention—firstly, in keeping up the furnace fire; and secondly, in maintaining the capacity of the air ways. To accomplish the first of these ends Mr. Buxton has contrived a self-acting apparatus, called a detector. At intervals of twelve minutes, or otherwise, as desired, a bell warns the furnaceman to fire-up; before firing it is, however, his duty to record a proof of his attendance by removing a numbered peg presented at a slit in a box enclosing the detector peg-plate: this peg must then be dropped into the detector peg-holder, where all the pegs consecutively numbered will be found by the ventilator, if the furnaceman has been attentive. In the event of neglect the peg is removed by a motion of the peg-plate at three minutes from the time of its first appearance at the slit; and detection of the omission, with the time of its occurrence, is thus recorded against the furnaceman. The two motions of the peg-plate, and the ringing of the bell, are effected by a small stream of waste water on its way to the pumping pit. The maintenance of the air-ways is the duty of a regular staff of men, and still further to ensure their uniform efficiency, Mr. Buxton has contrived and fixed near the furnace a ventilation register and indicator. An index hand shows at all times the quantity of air coming to the furnace, and a mark upon the index face shows the furnaceman the minimum quantity that he must maintain. Should an obstruction occur in the return the index hand exhibits the fact. The index-face forms the front of a locked box, in which other index works, to show, on examination by the ventilator, the actual minimum quantity since his last inspection. An addition to this apparatus is about being fixed to record the precise quantity of air at each movement of the defective peg-plate, and thus to form a daily register of the ventilation. These apparatus are Mr. Buxton's own invention, and have been working about two years; they are highly appreciated and recommended by the Government Inspector of Mines in this district. The valuable application of the barometer of Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, of Derby, to warn the colliery manager of an excess of gas exuding from the pores of the coal, which occurs when the atmosphere is below the average density, is also in use at the furnace; and, together with Mr. Buxton's contrivance, was minutely examined by his Grace, who made himself thoroughly acquainted with their principles and modes of action. Mr. Woodhouse, who is the chief viewer of the colliery, was prevented from attending by a prior engagement. Their lordships also inspected a stall in working, and altogether travelled about two miles underground. On returning to the surface they expressed to Mr. Barrow the gratification they had experienced at finding the pit so well conducted and salubrious, and to Mr. Buxton expressed a high estimate of the value of his ingenious contrivances. His Grace left a handsome donation for the workmen.

The Derbyshire lead mines are making steady progress, and a confident belief is entertained that the Eyam Mine, so long the El Dorado of Derbyshire, will be ere long as rich as ever. The shares are enquired for, and eagerly bought, at the quoted prices. Two new mines are being projected in the Peak of Derbyshire, and we shall in the course of a few days be enabled to speak of their merits. The Mill Town Mine is looking well, and capital is being raised to further develop the new Midland Mine, at Ashover. The prospects of the North Derbyshire Mine are improving, and it is believed that the pumping operations at Calver Sough will so far relieve the Wren Park shaft as to lay dry some good ground.

We have had a little more this week of the "safety-valve controversy." Mr. Elliott, of Manchester, has again asserted that he could blow up a boiler fitted up with Hopkinson's patent compound safety-valve. On Wednesday Mr. Hopkinson replies, and says, "2000*l.* is deposited in the West Riding Union Bank at Huddersfield, and it now awaits Mr. Elliott

to place 50*l.* to it, in good faith of his statement, that if he can blow up a boiler fitted with Hopkinson's valve, the 2000*l.* herein named shall be handed over to the Blackburn Infirmary; and if he cannot, his 50*l.* shall be forfeited to the same institution. The test is to be upon one of two boilers at Blackburn, on which Mr. Elliott's valves are fixed, but now taken off and replaced by Hopkinson's valves, or at any other place where his valves have been taken off—Manchester, Stockport, Huddersfield, &c.

The coal miners, through their Chairman, Mr. Henry Hurst, have issued the following address to the coal proprietors of Lancashire and Cheshire:—

GENTLEMEN.—We, the coal miners of the above counties, solicit your forbearance, and earnestly beseech your attention to the following brief appeal:—We find that prosperity in trade has realised an advance of wages to some branches of labour. We have nothing to say against this; for if depression in trade lowers, why should not prosperity restore?

It may be wrong policy to seek good wages when trade is bad, but surely it cannot be wrong when trade is good to seek a restoration to that height from which depression has pulled us down. We wish not to contest an advance of wages at the present time. Experience has taught us that strikes are productive of evil. The stubborn will that too frequently, right or wrong, says I will be the conqueror, prolongs them to such a degree that their close is alike fatal to both, bringing disaster upon you and destitution upon us. Our object, therefore, in this instance, is to prevent the recurrence of the evil by removing the necessity for a strike. We, therefore, wish to approach you in such a manner that your better judgments may call forth your better feelings into action, and bring them to bear upon this matter, that you may not only consider our appeal, meet us in the same spirit, but grant our desires.

This is a widely different course from any taken by us in the past, but we feel confident that not only is it the wisest, but also the wisest, if you will but consent to recognise it.

And when you are discussing the question in your meeting we ask you to let the favourable opportunity, seasoned by good will, speak in our behalf, and then you are sure to restore us to the height from which we had fallen, or give us what, for the present, will prevent an interruption amongst us—10 per cent.

This is our desire, though we would much rather have a thorough restoration; and we think this a fine opportunity to make it. But if, after you have considered our appeal, you still think that to give the whole would be impracticable, then be it understood in that case that we are willing to accept 10 per cent. advance.

Let us and us for the future so act that good will may abound. We hope to receive an answer, through the same source that you receive this, not later than the 17th inst. and you will much oblige the members of the Miners' Conference, held at the Fleece Inn, Bradshawgate, on the 24th and 25th Oct., 1889.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION FOR CORNWALL AND DEVON.

Agreeably to advertisement, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Camborne, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Robert Hunt an explanation of the principles on which it is proposed to establish a Miners' Association for the county of Cornwall and the mining portion of Devonshire. The meeting was numerously and respectfully attended, about 200 being present, and those included many of the principal mine agents and others interested in mines in the county. Dr. Smith was to have presided, but it appears that on his journey westward from London he was detained by the railway accident on Tuesday, near Dawlish, and a letter from him to that effect was received by Mr. Almond Paul, the *pro tem.* secretary of the proposed association.

In the absence of Dr. Smith the chair was taken by Mr. J. St. Aubyn, M.P., who briefly opened the meeting, and Mr. Hunt, at much length, gave an exposition of the objects of the proposed association, and of the plans by which it was to be established and maintained. The first resolution, approving of the proposed formation of a Miners' Association for Cornwall and Devonshire, on the plan and for the objects suggested by Mr. Hunt, was unanimously agreed to on the motion of Capt. Charles Thomas, seconded by Mr. Charles Fox. On the proposition of Mr. S. H. James, of St. Just, seconded by Mr. J. H. Jones, of Penzance, it was resolved, for the purposes of the association, to divide the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon into four districts—western, west central, east central, and eastern. A resolution was agreed to on the proposition of Capt. Thomas Richards, seconded by Mr. Sims, naming the various classes of members—members, graduates, associates, and honorary members—with modes of admission and rates of annual subscription. Mr. E. W. Fox proposed, and Mr. Hill, of Helston, seconded a resolution providing for the government of the association by a committee consisting of patrons, president, and vice-presidents, councillors, treasurer, district secretaries, and a general secretary. The motion was agreed to; as was also a resolution proposed by Mr. Pike, and seconded by Mr. Cope, for the appointment of a committee to arrange details of the proposed association. On the motion of Mr. Burgess, seconded by Mr. Daniel, Mr. Pike was appointed treasurer, and Mr. Almond Paul secretary, *pro tem.*, and to him it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hodges, seconded by Mr. Bennett, of Falmouth, that the application to become members of the association be sent.

Thanks were unanimously and most cordially voted to Mr. Hunt on the proposition of Mr. Chas. Fox, seconded by Capt. Jas. Rowe, and on the motion of Capt. Jos. Vivian, seconded by Mr. Cady, thanks were also voted to the Chairman. The resolutions passed at the meeting, also some remarks on the subject, appear in other parts of the Journal.

BEWARE OF CHANCERY SUITS.

POWELL & AIKEN; OR THE BEDMINSTER COAL COMPANY v. MALAGO VALE CO. COMPANY.

EXETER DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Re SAMUEL GARRATT, railway contractor, formerly of the Malago Vale Colliery, Bedminster, near Bristol.

Mr. Wabrough (of the firm of Stanley and Wabrough) appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Stodden appeared for the assignees. This was a dividend meeting. Mr. STODDEN entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which certain legal proceedings, which had now happily terminated, had arisen. The bankrupt was a contractor, and at the time of his failure he was engaged in constructing the Cornwall line. He was possessed of large property in Bristol, called the Malago Vale and North Side Collieries, embracing several seams of coal, and these were mortgaged to Messrs. Stuckey and Co., bankers, to the amount of from 18,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* The bankruptcy occurred in Aug., 1884, but the bankers had taken possession of the property in question in the May preceding. It was arranged by the assignees that the creditors should look on whilst the bankers worked the pits, in the hope that they would turn out profitably, and that the bankers would ultimately be paid off. About six months after the bankruptcy, seeing that the collieries in question were likely to be worked under the auspices of the bankers, a rival company, called the Bedminster Coal Company, wanted to stop the works, raise the price of coal, and thus make larger profits. They made a struggle for inspection, sent in demands for inspection, and made complaints of robbery. They made out claims to the amount of 19,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*, and endeavoured to mix up the assignees with the bankers. Accordingly they brought an action, and these proceedings having continued for some time, had now happily terminated; but Mr. Hirtzel, the official assignee, held a large sum of money belonging to the estate in his hands, which he had been unable to divide among the creditors, in consequence of those proceedings.

His HONOUR: How has this suit terminated?

Mr. WABROUGH: It was held that the bankers were liable to pay for all the coal that had been extracted during a period extending from May to August, and this amounted, after the usual deductions, to 1912*l.*; but the company bringing the action had to pay the costs, and the assignees, who were joined with the bankers in the suit, their own costs also.

Mr. STODDEN: The result is, your Honour, that the Bedminster Coal Company will get about 150*l.*, and have to pay costs amounting to 1000*l.*

In reply to questions, the Official Assignee said he had about 1100*l.* to divide among the creditors.

Mr. STODDEN said, it was hoped that the coal pits, which had been mortgaged to the bankers by the bankrupt, would, one day, turn out profitably to the creditors. Mr. Garratt was in New South Wales, doing well, he was glad to say; and it was always his impression that the pits in question would be "the salvation of the creditors." With regard to the present position of things, there was a bill of costs to come in, which he thought would amount to 1000*l.*

His HONOUR thought it better to adjourn the meeting until after this bill was sent in, and, after some discussion, this course was adopted.

THE BOG MINING COMPANY (Limited).—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, a meeting of parties interested in this concern was held, to settle the list of contributories. The order for winding-up was made on the petition of Thos. Mitchell, farmer's labourer, of Excoet, Sussex. The history of the company has already appeared, and the circumstances attending its "getting into the hands of the law" are now before the Court. The shareholders, or "contributories," as they may find themselves, are chiefly in a humble class of life. Mr. Moss appeared for the official liquidator. A preliminary list of 68 persons had been prepared. They were chiefly holders of small numbers of shares, only three holding above 50 each. The amount of the shares is 30*s.* each. Very few of the shareholders were in attendance, nor was any one instructed on their behalf.

His HONOUR: I suppose you have served all those persons with the usual notice?

Mr. Moss: Oh, yes; they have all been duly served.

Proof was then given of the parties having signed the Articles of Association, and they were placed on the list. Many were females in service. The signatures were principally proved by J. W. S. Chenhall, the individual by whom the company was organised, Sir John Dorat, Knight, St. Martin's-lane, described as of the Royal Society of Literature, was placed on the list for 50 shares.

Mr. DODD, Colleshill-street, Pimlico, appeared, and stated that he was not of age when he took the shares and paid upon them. He appeared on the list as a holder of five shares, and had paid all the calls, but this was before he was of age. The case was ordered to stand over for enquiry.

CHAS. EXETER, Palace-road, Lambeth, stated that he had been "drawn into it." One Newman induced him to accept the shares. He was only in casual employment, and could not afford to pay. He denounced Chenhall and Newman in no measured terms. MARY FORD, nurse, an elderly woman, who had been induced to take five shares, said she had been positively assured by Chenhall that the shares would bring her in 10*l.* a year. She had been a widow 26 years, and had a family to bring up. This witness also vehemently upbraided Chenhall, and charged him with robbing her.

The signature of a shareholder named Kitley having been proved, the witness said—I may as well add he is now at the Cape of Good Hope. (Laughter.)

A SHAREHOLDER: And more of us will have to go soon.

The name of Thomas Mitchell, the petitioner, was struck out, it not being proved that he had signed the deed.

JOHN NEWMAN, High-street, Westbourne-grove, admitted that he had signed the deed for 20 shares, but said there was an understanding that he was only to be a holder of 10 shares. He had taken his shares by transfer from Chenhall.

His HONOUR held that he must be placed on the list for 20 shares.

At the close, Mr. Moss stated that a call of 30*s.* per share would be made, after the requisite notice had been given. This was the case which had been mentioned by Lord Overstone in the House of Lords as a particular case of hardship upon the poorer classes. THE COMMISSIONER: I am afraid this is not the only case.—It was stated that the debts of the company were about 2000*l.*

THE GENERAL SMELTING COMPANY (Limited).—A meeting was held at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, to make a call on the contributories. Mr. Lucas appeared for the official liquidator, and proposed a call of 30*s.* per share. Mr. Buxton, on behalf of a contributor, objected that the amount was too large. There was only one creditor, and he did not believe that more than the odd 6*s.* would be required.—Mr. Lucas stated that the debts of the company were 1800*l.*, and the total amount to be provided was 1000*l.*—THE COMMISSIONER: Are there any funds in hand?

• Now, Aug. 4, 1859, still standing.

THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, of two classes, viz. 1.—A participating in the entire profits after paying of dividend to B. B. bearing a preference dividend not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum, payable out of the profits of the year. Deposit 1s. per share on application, and 19s. per share on allotment.

DAVID DAVIES, Esq., 10, James's Mount, Liverpool.
ALFRED ERASMUS DRYDEN, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.
RICHARD MORRIS GRIFFITH, Esq., Banker, Bangor.
WILLIAM MOUNTCASTLE, Esq., Market-street, Manchester.
HUGH PUGH, Esq., Banker, Pwllheli, North Wales.

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank, London; the National Provincial Bank of England, Bangor.

The quarries of the company are situated on the Tyddynhychan estate, Festinog, North Wales, contiguous to the extensive and profitable quarries of Lord Palmerston and others, whose production is known as the Portmadoc slate. The Tyddynhychan estate contains 260 acres of proved slate rock of excellent quality, and the dip is most favourable for economic working, affording natural drainage, a plentiful supply of water power, and ample room for deposit of waste.

The property is held by the company under a 42 years lease, granted in 1818 to the former sole proprietors, at a low royalty, with an option to purchase the fee-simple. This lease and option, with the whole of their quarries, buildings, works, and plant, have been purchased from the former proprietors by an allotment of 7514 shares in the present company, taken at £4 per share paid.

The quarries have been in operation since 1848, and the quality of the slate and slabs produced, the reports (based upon scientific surveys of the whole estate), and experimental tests applied at different points (see prospectus), fully establish the soundness of the undertaking and the certainty of a large dividend resulting from further outlay of capital. It is estimated that a further capital of £20,000 to £40,000 will enable the company to purchase the fee-simple; to construct a tram road three miles in length, connecting the quarries with the port of shipment (Portmadoc), whereby the cost of transit will be reduced two-thirds; and to increase the workings up to a production of 50,000 tons per annum, from which it is estimated a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent. would be realised.

So soon as the subscribed capital reaches the estimated sum required, all further allotments will cease. Application for shares must be made to the undersigned, from whom proper forms and prospectuses may be obtained.

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Offices, 6, Cannon-street, London, E.C. HENRY WHITWORTH, Sec.

GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

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Invaluable applications for agencies in unrepresented districts will be entertained, and liberal terms accorded.

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Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000). Deposit 5s. per share.

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SECRETARY—Silwell Harris.

OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The leading feature of this company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the managing committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents already arranged for are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.

The advantages thus enumerated justify the directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cort, Stephenson, and other names scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coldness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and most satisfy all investors.

Applications for shares, and full prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made, personally or by letter, to the secretary, at the offices, as above.

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PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL (Part 140, for November, 1859, Price 1s.).

Illustrated with a highly-finished engraving, folio size, of Messrs. Richardson and Jeffrey's Harbour of Refuge, and 50 woodcuts, contains Original Articles on the Improved Harbours of Refuge, History of the Sewing Machine (Art. 26), New Barometer, Needle Pointing Machine, the St. Lawrence Bridge, Draw Spring for Tow Lines, Brazilian Patent Law, New Piston Alloy.—Recent Patents: Brecknell's Valves; White, Raising Ships; Hunt, Bolters; Johnson, Axle Boxes; Betts, Capsules; Johnson, Steel Barter, Heating; McKibbin, Telegraphs; Jones, Furnace; McConnell, Bolters; Bismuth, Boring Stone.—Patent Law Reports: Knox v. Paterson.—Registered Designs: Thillett's Bolted Nut, Wilkinson's Churn. Reviews of New Works, Correspondence, Proceedings of the British Association, Scientific Societies, American Photographic Society, Marine Memoranda, Monthly Notes, Pottinger's Jury Reader, the late Mr. Stephenson, the Deane-Harding Revolver, the Canadian Trunk Line, Tindall's Fountains, Association of Foreman Engineers, Lists of Patents, Designs Registered.—London: Longman's, Paternoster-row; Editors' Offices (for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY THREE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL for steam navigation, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz. 1.—Glasgow Hard Splint, Laid's Welsh Hartley Steam, Brynmor, Cled Taton, Russell's New Black Vein, Black Vein, or Merthyr Steam (from the 4 feet seam of the Aberdare Valley) Coals.

The tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the secretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 8th November, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, November 1, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY TWO THOUSAND TONS OF COAL for steam navigation, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz. 1.—West Hartley, Carr's Hartley, Buddie's Hartley, Davison's West Hartley, Longridge's West Hartley, Blyass's Bedside West Hartley, Ravensworth West Hartley, Jonassohn's Hartley, Hastings' Hartley, Stewart's Wall's End Steam, Hartlepool West Hartley, or Samleson's Real Old Gwaber (Oaks Colliery) Hard Steam Coals.

The tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the secretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 10th November, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, November 1, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY THREE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL for steam navigation, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz. 1.—West Hartley, Carr's Hartley, Buddie's Hartley, Davison's West Hartley, Longridge's West Hartley, Blyass's Bedside West Hartley, Ravensworth West Hartley, Jonassohn's Hartley, Hastings' Hartley, Stewart's Wall's End Steam, Hartlepool West Hartley, or Samleson's Real Old Gwaber (Oaks Colliery) Hard Steam Coals.

The tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the secretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th November, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, November 1, 1859.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE ISLAND OF KAWAU.

Affording an opportunity to the modest speculator rarely met with. KAWAU, which contains about 5000 acres, is of fresh water, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the north-west of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal landing points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, or Frith of the Thames. The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the office of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs. A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

27, New Broad-street, London, E.C. By order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE STOCK—THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established 1841.—The DIRECTORS of this company are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENTS OF THIS STOCK, which will be inscribed on the books of the company in the names of the allottees, free of stamp duty or other charges.

The dividends are payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, by warrants transmitted to the proprietors. They constitute a first charge on all the profits of the company, and will begin to accrue from the day the stock is paid for.

The preference stock in this company will carry an annual dividend that may at any time arise, and such arrears will be paid prior to payment of any dividend on the ordinary stock.

The present paid-up capital of the company is £200,000. The dividends paid since the commencement have averaged 10 per cent. per annum, and the present amount of the reserve fund is £18,596 10s.

Further particulars, and forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the company, 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

No. 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., October 24, 1859.

OLD WHEEL CREBOR MINING COMPANY—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or DEMAND against the shareholders in this company (may for supplies to the mine previous to the 1st March 1859), are HEREBY REQUIRED, within one month from the date hereof, to FURNISH me with an ACCOUNT thereof in writing, in order that the same may be investigated, and, if correct, paid; and unless such claims be made, the assets of the company will be appropriated, and the shareholders will not hold themselves liable for any claim or demand whatsoever after the expiration of the above period of one month.

By order, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

17, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, October 25, 1859.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

An Englishman, 21 years of age, who has lived abroad for some years, is thoroughly acquainted with the Spanish language, and also possesses a practical knowledge of copper mining, would be GLAD to MEET with a SITUATION in which he could turn either of these qualifications to account. He would have no objection to go to the Peninsula.—Address, "T. M." care of Messrs. Ellis and Sons, metal dealers, 30, Constitution-hill, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED TONS NEW CONTRACTORS' RAILS.

RAILS, 35 lbs. per yard. Also, DOUBLE HEADED RAILS, 75 lbs. per yard.—HENRY FURBER, 5, Cannon-street, E.C.

FOR SALE, A 30 inch CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke in cylinder, and 7 feet in the pump, boiler 9 tons. The whole is in very good condition.—Apply to W. MATTHEW, engineer, Tavistock.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH POOL MINE AND MATERIALS, comprising a 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, WHIM ENGINE and CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TACKLE, and HALVANS.

This mine is situated in the best mining district in the county, and a great portion of the mineral ground is unexplored and considered valuable. It is held under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Agar, at 1-15th day.—For terms, apply to Mr. H. BARNOW, Trustee; or Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nance, Hoggan.—Dated July 18, 1859.

THE MAUDLIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 2484 shares (new issue) of £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., Lloyd's.
ROBERT MCCONNELL, Esq., Liverpool.

(A third gentleman to be elected at the general meeting of shareholders.)

MANAGER AT THE MINE.—Capt. W. Freney, of Louth.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Samuel Carlisle, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

The above mines adjoin the Royal Boreston Mines, in Llanfyller, Cornwall, and are held by deed from the Royal Duchy for 20 years, from May 7, 1852, at the moderate dues of 1-20th. The present proprietors have expended £16,000, and the engine-shaft has been sunk 63 fms., levels driven, and other workings, as detailed weekly in the *Mining Journal*. The lease, plans, reports, and specimens of ore, may be seen at No. 3, Old Broad-street. A portion only of the above number of shares may be had on application to the committee, manager, or secretary, by early application.

THE CASTLETOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £27,000, in 27,000 shares of £1 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the remainder may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.

These valuable mines are situated in the metalliferous district of the south-west of Ireland. The grant extends over 1800 acres, of which this company has a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. Two distinct mines have been commenced, a great extent of mineral ground has been opened, and 150 tons of ore stuff are now at surface, where the arrangements are complete for carrying on operations on a large scale, with the exception of the requisite machinery. The ground is inexpensive to work, water is abundant, labour cheap, and the shipping port within three miles. To the above recommendations may be added the certainty of early dividends, an unpaid but energetic management, and strict local supervision.

Attention is invited to the full prospectus and reports, which, together with forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained from the following brokers:—London: Messrs. LIND and RICKARD, 3, Bank Chambers, Lombury.—Dublin: Messrs. BRUCE and SMITH; Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, and FRY; EDWARD FOX, Esq., Government stockbroker, 51, Dame-street.—Manchester: Messrs. SHOOT and KIRK.—Leeds: Messrs. A. PENNETH and Co.—Liverpool: Messrs. W. R. and R. HEALTY.—Glasgow: S. M. PENNY, Esq.—Belfast: Messrs. ORR and Co.; or from Messrs. BISCHOFF, COX, and BONPAS, solicitors, 10, Coleman-street; or will be forwarded post-free on addressing the secretary, Mr. G. F. GREEN, at the company's offices, 4 1/2 A, Warfield-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Deposits are received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholson-lane, Lombard-street; Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; and the Provincial Bank of Ireland; branches in Dublin and Skibberden.

ONE SHILLING PER ACRE—EMIGRATION—NEW GRANADA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to FLOT OUT TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF FREEHOLD LANDS in their healthy climate, about 40 miles from the coast, near Cartagena, and will be PREPARED to GRANT ALLOTMENTS to emigrants on very favourable terms. Arrangements made for passage, &c. These possessions may be reached in 18 days from Southampton.—Apply at the offices of the company, 38, King William street, London-bridge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STATE, CITY, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

NINE DAYS' SALE.

IMMENSE SALE OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MILL GEARING, STEAM, WATER, AND GAS PIPES, SEVEN LEAD VITROL CHAMBERS, LEADEN, COPPER, BRASS, AND IRON VESSELS, PANS, AND UTENSILS; TOOLS, PLANT, AND MACHINERY; ABOUT THIRTY TO FORTY TONS OF LEAD PIPING, LURRY, CARTS, WAGONS, STOCK IN TRADE, AND EFFECTS. MOORE V. HAWORTH, IN CHANCERY.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises of the works of Messrs. Haworth, of Church, near Blackburn and Accrington, Lancashire, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, and on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th days of November inst., commencing each day at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, all the truly VALUABLE EFFECTS as above.

Full particulars in catalogue, price 6d., which can be had on application to the auctioneer, at his offices, 4, Kirkgate, Leeds, or Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; Mr. WM. DEWHURST, land agent, Accrington; Mr. STANFIELD, solicitor, Accrington; Messrs. WINDER, solicitors, Preston; Mr. HEALD, solicitor, Manchester; Mr. PAUL CATERALL, solicitor, Preston; Messrs. HALL and BALDWIN, solicitors, Chichester; Messrs. BICKERTON and MYERS, solicitors, Preston; or Messrs. H. and W. ASCHOFF, solicitors, Preston, or free by post for seven stamps.

FOUR NEW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in consequence of breach of contract, FOUR 13 in. cylinder LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, by one of the first makers in the kingdom.—Address, Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineering Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN AND SOUTH WALES COAL FIELDS.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the proprietors to submit FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, very shortly, unless previously disposed of by private contract, an IMPORTANT COLLIERY in the FOREST OF DEAN, with the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY, now in full working order, and connected by a short branch with the Severn and Wye Railway.

Also, a VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY near SWANSEA, with the capital PLANT, MACHINERY, WAGONS, &c., now in daily working. This fine property, which only requires increased working to become a first-class mineral concern, is connected by a short branch line with the South Wales Railway and the various shipping ports in that locality.

Mr. Leifchild can confidently recommend both these collieries as being worthy the best attention of the mining public, and he is prepared to treat for the sale of them by private contract, on favourable terms.—42, Moorgate-street, October, 1859.

COLLIERIES, COAL, AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD, the LOUGHOR COLLIERIES, situated at about 6 miles from Swansea and Llanelli, and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly bituminous, and in great demand.

TO BE SOLD, the CRESUS COLLIERY, in the Forest of Dean.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the ANTHRACITE COAL and IRONSTONE in the BLAEN GARNANT ESTATE, Cwm Aman, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE in the ESTATES of CRISTHNOED, GLYNMECHER ISAF, and PLASYDDER. WEN, situated in the parishes of Ystrad-y-Saith, and about four miles north-west of the Neath and Swansea Canal and Vale of Neath Railway.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the COAL and IRONSTONE in the ESTATE of CWM HIDE, near Pontyberem, in the Gwendraeth Valley, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the TIR BRYN COLLIERY, near Llanon, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, COAL FIELDS in the Coleford Hill Delf Vein, and HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

REDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-ironwork made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, is fully distinguished from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the fuse.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY.
OLDURBY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS.
EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON AND SHORTHROUSE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS AND COPPER,
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, AND OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS,
BRASS SHEETS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS,
WASHERS, &c. &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c. &c. ROLLED
STEEL FOR CRIMOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c. &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL
WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT
HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES,
AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY
OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES.
HOWELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES. For prices and terms, apply
to SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs.
HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

BESSEMER STEEL—REFINED CAST-STEEL.
Manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best
made in use, suitable for tools, cutters, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rod, doctors,
shafts, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, crinoline, &c.,
and now in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is
kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and price list
sent, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE
HOURS IN THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION.
For LICENSES TO USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN
MORGAN, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

REFINED CAST STEEL FOR TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS,
DRILLS, AND PUNCHES of every description, TAPS AND DIES, &c. of the
very best quality, at PAGE AND CAMERON'S, LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE,
LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND
IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-
street, Manchester.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE
THE SALE OF THE ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, NOW BEING HEMATITE
CLEANER, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ore peculiar to the neigh-
bourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ore, or
any other impurity. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength
is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of the plate-
iron. WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO., 19, SWICKETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—THE PROPRIETOR
of this noted iron is now PREPARED TO SUPPLY it in ANY QUANTITIES.
from the works, 90s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years,
and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength.
See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the *Engineer's Pocket Book*.—JOSEPH JONES, Ponkey Iron
Works, Hunsdon, North Wales.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND
MIDDLEBOROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP AND STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS.
TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DRUMHEAD RAILS, PIG AND REFINED
IRON, BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, AND CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, AND COOKING
OILS, COKE, &c.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.
FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing
iron, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders,
nail companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.
Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS.—TO RAILWAY
COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIM-
BER MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they
supply regularly by their line of steamers, from Bordeaux to Liverpool.

W. H. DAUNT AND CO., COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL.
This gauge is extensively used for heating stoves of blast furnaces, boiler flues, loco-
motive smoke boxes, superheated steam, &c.
Patented: W. H. Dauntlett, Southbank, Middlesex, on-Tues.
London: B. Samuelson, 76, Cannon-street West.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING
MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING
COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
ARTHUR AND JAMES HILL, PATENTERS AND MAKERS,
GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT
EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE
ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the fol-
lowing advantages:—

1. THE GAUGE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
2. SAFETY OF LOCKING.
3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.
Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON AND CO.,
Manchester, or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD
GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every
lift from the mine shaft off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break;
it records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to
HETH OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, EXPORTERS,
AND OTHERS, MESSRS. PAGE AND CAMERON beg to call attention to
their HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 30 horse power
and upwards. They are of superior manufacture and finish, most substantially built,
and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Messrs. PAGE
AND CAMERON have always a stock on hand in London, and from the great facilities they pos-
sess for manufacturing they are enabled to execute orders on very short notice, as also
to offer their manufactures at unprecedented low prices. Price lists forwarded on ap-
plication. OFFICE, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR
SALE, and ready for delivery:—
ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
ONE of 24 horse power, 18 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and very substan-
tially built.—Apply to PAGE AND CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR
SELF-ACTING AND SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 in. centre and 7 ft. bed; a
drill, 7 in. centre and 9 ft. bed. A PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINE for
1/2 in. plates, TWO ditto for 3/4 in. plates, and TWO ditto for 1 in. plates. VERTICAL
DRILLING MACHINE, pillar and bench drills. Hales' and other lifting jacks, ratch-
ets, &c.—Apply to PAGE AND CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BASTIER'S PATENT PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.
J. V. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects,
farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and
its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space
than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts,
and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this
hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be
worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion.
The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine,
as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em-
ployed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand,
mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
To be seen daily at W. F. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-
road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.
J. V. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRA'T TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
GRANT LICENSES TO manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE
of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 10, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. V. BASTIER, C.E.

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM,
ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, and EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE
MARINE AND OTHER ENGINE ROOMS.
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C. 135

THE PENDULOUS FIRE BARS SAVE ABOVE FIFTY PER
CENT. IN ANNUAL OUTLAY BY GREATER DURABILITY, MATERIALLY
PREVENT THE ADHESION OF CLANKERS, and IMPROVE COMBUSTION IN ALL
FURNACES.
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C. 134

PENDULOUS FIRE BARS.—LETTERS OF LICENSE are
GRANTED to GILKES, WILSON, AND CO., MIDDLEBOROUGH, for North
Yorkshire and county of Durham, and to GERARD AND MACINTOSH, ABERDEEN,
for the North of Scotland.—Applications for other districts to be made to TREVELLAKES and
TAYLOR, 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to J. LEE STEVENS, the patentee, 1, Fish-
street-hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month,
and to NEW ZEALAND on the 10th or 25th.

Ship.	For.	Register.	Birthen.	To sail.
BEEJAPORE	Melbourne	1676	5000	Nov. 30.
BLUE JACKET	Auckland and Wellington	1074	3200	Nov. 25.
BEECHWORTH	Melbourne	1266	4000	Dec. 1.
EMPIRE OF PEACE	Melbourne	1540	4000	Dec. 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are
well known for their famous passages, and the unwavering punctuality of their sailing
engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to adver-
tised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS,
21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and CO., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEY-
MOUR, FRASER, and CO., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.
With the Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary crew steam clipper
GREAT BRITAIN.

Appointed to Sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the
5th and 15th of every Month.

To the consignments of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.
The above, in addition to being the only line of steamers out of Liverpool, is com-
posed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Birthen.	Date.
EAGLE	1650	3500	MURPHY 15th November.
GREAT BRITAIN (s.s.)	1733	5000	GRAY 5th December.
WANATA	1442	4000	MARSH 15th December.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—
GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO.
LIGHTNING. OCEAN CHIEF.
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GREAT TASMANIA. WANATA.
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The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured
by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctu-
ality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world,
will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to pas-
sengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of ex-
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The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with
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Solid India-Rubber Head Ballast Bags. India-Rubber and Canvas
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Delivery Valves. Bearing and other Springs. India-Rubber and Canvas
Air Pump Valves. Wheel Tyres. Conducting Hose.
Fittings. Gas Bags. India-Rubber and Canvas
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THE CELEBRATED INDIA-RUBBER STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET,
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IMPROVED WATERPROOF FABRICS AND GARMENTS
Perfectly free from odour, and not affected by heat.

Portable Baths. Impermeable Ground Sheets for Hospitals.
Water and Air Beds. Camp and Shooting Screens.
Pillows and Cushions. Cart Covers.
Life Preservers. Gigs and Omnibus Aprons.
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NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated
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the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN
OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design
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MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen)
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STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which
is transmitted direct from their manufacturing, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lilly Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 1 10 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality	£ 1 6 0	£ 2 10 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality	£ 1 7 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality	£ 1 7 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality	£ 0 16 0	£ 1 4 0	£ 1 7 0	£ 1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles, best quality	£ 0 8 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 11 0	£ 0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality	£ 0 7 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 11 0	£ 0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gift bowls), best qu.	£ 0 8 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 12 0	£ 0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality	£ 0 1 8 0	£ 0 2 0 0	£ 0 2 0 0	£ 0 3 0 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality	£ 0 3 6 0	£ 0 5 0 0	£ 0 6 0 0	£ 0 7 0 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 1 14 0	£ 1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality	£ 0 3 0 0	£ 0 5 0 0	£ 0 6 0 0	£ 0 7 0 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality	£ 0 12 0	£ 0 16 0	£ 0 17 0	£ 0 20 0
6 Egg Spoons (gift), best quality	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 15 0	£ 0 18 0	£ 0 21 0

Complete Service £40 13 10 .. £15 16 6 .. £17 13 6 .. £21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

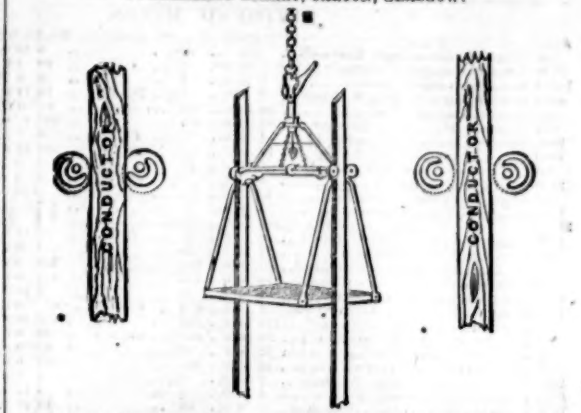
One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £8 5s.; One Set of Four Dish
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Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .. £4 0 0 .. £3 6 0 .. £4 12 0
1 1/2 dozen Full Size Cheese ditto .. 1 4 0 .. 1 14 6 .. 2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers .. 0 7 6 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 16 6
One Pair Extra Sharp ditto .. 0 8 0 .. 0 12 0 .. 0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers .. 0 7 6 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 16 6
One Steel for Sharpening .. 0 3 0 .. 0 4 0 .. 0 6 0

Complete Service .. £4 10 0 .. £6 18 0 .. £9 16 6
Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their
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SAFETY CAGE,
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Apparatus to fit present working cages, according to size and weight to be carried,
varying from Ten to Fifteen Guineas each, delivered at any of the railway stations or
harbour in Glasgow. Printed instructions will be supplied with each apparatus, which
should be placed in the hands of responsible persons upon the colliery. Thereafter no
accident from ropes breaking or overwinding need occur.

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VERTICAL BOILER,
"BALMORHILL'S PATENT."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above is protected
by LETTERS PATENT, and that the same has been assigned
to the undersigned, and who are now the ONLY PARTIES
AUTHORISED TO GRANT ANY LICENSE for the
erection thereof.

These boilers are in use at the Kirkstall Forge, Leeds; the
Mersey Ironworks, Liverpool; and many other extensive
works both in England and Scotland, with the most perfect
success. Their advantages are the SAVING OF SPACE,
FUEL, BRICK-WORK, and IRON when HEATING in the
FURNACE.

Ironmasters and others are cautioned against erecting boilers
of this description without having first obtained a license for
the same; and all persons who have erected any of the said
boilers without having obtained such license are requested to
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Mr. THOMAS BALMORHILL, of the Leeds Ironworks
Leeds, will afford any further information; and applications
for licenses can be made to him, or to

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The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, having completed the
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PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES,
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Joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON
DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past one and Half-past five, at Two Shillings each.
A night porter in attendance.

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ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
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—A NERVOUS SUFFERER, having been effectually cured of NERVOUS
DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LASSITUDE, and INDI-
GESTION, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given
in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the
benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free,
secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps, to pre-pay
postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required.—Address, JAMES
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DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LASSITUDE, and INDI-
GESTION, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given
in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the
benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free,
secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps, to pre-pay
post

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	11 0 0	12	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5130	Alfred Consols (cop.), Philadelphia [S.E.]	2 11 0	4 1/4	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	4	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 0	7 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	29 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
200	Botalack (tin), St. Just	91 5 0	100	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Broudford (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0	7 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Hlogan	15 0 0	85	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
200	Carn Cwim Brywys (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	15	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2500	Central Miners (lead), [L.]	0 5 0	5 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
250	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	125	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Croft (tin), St. Just	100 0 0	100	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1000	Croft Moor (copper), St. Just	8 0 0	37 30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
800	Cwm Ertin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	10	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
128	Cwmystywl (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
280	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4070	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	8	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	425	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
328	Dolcoath (copper), tin, Camborne	125 17 6	130	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	150	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
300	East Doreon (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	92 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
128	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Hlogan	24 5 0	240	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2048	East West Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 10 0	8 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	28	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2500	Exmouth, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0	42	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
400	Exmouth and St. Anny (cop.) [S.E.]	46 10 0	60	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	13 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1004	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	3 0 0	15 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	3 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	140	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
400	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	107 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
8000	Mendips Hills (lead), [L.] Somerset	3 15 0	14	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1800	Miners Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	137 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	12 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 0	5 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Hlogan [S.E.]	0 5 0	7 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	11 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
300	Phoenix (copper), tin, Liskeard	100 0 0	420	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1772	Polymer (tin), St. Agnes	5 0 0	5	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1120	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7 1/2	50	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2500	Rhosvordy and Bacheland (lead)	11 5 0	12	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1000	Rosewarne and Herland United	7 10 0	11 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Rosewarne Colliery Company, Limited	7 0 0	245	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	South Toulgo (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
400	South West Wales, Hlogan [S.E.]	18 15 0	145	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
948	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	38	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
9000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beemerton [S.E.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Hlogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	5 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	11 10 0	20 2 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	47 10 0	35	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Hlogan	47 10 0	135	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	120	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	45	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	West Basset (copper), Hlogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	21	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0	145	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	5 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	395	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
240	Wheel Bar (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	Wheel Bar (copper), Hlogan [S.E.]	180 185	100	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
250	Wheel Bar (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	110	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5120	Wheel Charlotte, Fernanthe	1 0 8	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
400	Wheel Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	290	295	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	75	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Fernanthe	0 4 0	4	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	21	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5040	Wheel Kiddy (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Wheel Kiddy (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 1/2	11 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4800	Wheel Laidst (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	55	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
100	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	33	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
80	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Cornwall	70 0 0	300	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
198	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), copper, Camborne	107 0 0	100	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 7 0	28	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
8000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	5 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Ballsbridge (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
100	Brightside & Froggatt, Devon	25 0 0	45 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6	4 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1170	Badnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 14 2	2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerston	5 0 0	13	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
250	Cumdurow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guival	37 14 0	15	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
12000	Drake Walle (tin), copper, Calstock	2 1 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 10 0	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	East Wh. Margaret (tin), copper	8 17 6	55	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardroath	4 0 0	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., id.)	4 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 10 0	1	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Gonanna (copper), St. Clere	14 5 0	12	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	4 4 0	4 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Holyard (copper), near Falmouth	11 0 0	10	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
8000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	4 9 11	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6	4 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 5 6	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
5000	Nantes & Penrhyn, Ltd. (id.)	2 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
200	North Pool (copper), tin, 40	40 10 0	13 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
700	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	16	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinnar	15 0 0	45	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	Sorridge Cons. (cop.), Whitelash [S.E.]	0 10 0	16 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
128	South Cronin (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	28 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
250	South Gwenn, Kenwyn	28 0 0	31 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot, Cornwall	3 11 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
20000	Vale of Towry (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 6	15 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
250	West Basset (copper), Gwennap	35 15 0	40	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12 15 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
6140	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	9 17 6	11 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	6 7 0	2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
430	Wheel Lead (tin), Wendron	53 0 0	7	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Ury Lelant	45 10 0	4 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin), copper, Gwinnar	12 2 6	5	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4000	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 19 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	155	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
12000	Cobre Cop. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	51	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	19	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	34	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Gt. Barrier Lead, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.]	2 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
70000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	10 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Marquiza and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	11 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten & Quisenberry (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Postgrub (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	7	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	14 10 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Mines.		Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.			
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8	10 0	6	..	0 10 0	Nov. 1858
20000	Adrian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7	7 6	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	Sept. 1858
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0	15 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	April, 1859
10000	Brazilian Lead and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5	0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
4000	Central America (silver), [L.] (2000 £ pd., 4000 £)	3	0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper), [L.]	3	0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Jan. 1859
40000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0	15 0	3	..	0 10 0	.. May, 1859
23040	Culgoine Mining Company (lead), Rhineland Prussia	1	4 0	3	..	0 10 0	.. Jan, 1856
10000	Copago Smelting [L.], Chili	10	0 0	8 1/2	..	0 10 0	..
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
20000	Elmerite and Barrow, Jamaica	0	18 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. July, 1859
8000	Elmer and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. (4000 £ pd., 4000 £)	3	0 0	3	..	0 10 0	.. May, 1859
24000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
4000	Hovea Silver-Lead and Copper Mines, [L.] Jamaica.	25	0 0	—	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
10000	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	9	10 0	—	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
90000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1	0 0	3	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0	15 0	3	..	0 10 0	Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0	10 0	3	..	0 10 0	..
40000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0	10 0	3	..	0 10 0	Nov. 1858
10000	Spanish American Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. No call.
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	2	0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada Limited.	1	0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	10	0 0	2 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Aug. 1858
25435	White Junction (copper)	1	0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
78000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2	0 0	3	..	0 10 0	.. Fully paid.
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0	17 0	1 1/2	..	12 1/2	May, 1858